PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
THE RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,633.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
30th Jan	PERSIA	7951	.....	..
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	..
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	..
4th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	..
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7926	.....	..
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10517	.....	..
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	..
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	..
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	..
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles (Steamer or Navire)	578	926	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles						
Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	539	809
Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	.....	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 22, Parbhu Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 1st Feb.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 4th Feb.	9 a.m.	Ostch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 29th Jan.	6 a.m.	† (Direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bombire, Mahoumrah and Bussrh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerra, and Bussrh, also Cabine Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,143	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barthon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	24th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* PERSIA	5,395	G. Bartoli	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* YORKARITA	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	....	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Season House 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
BRITANNIA	3069	Errington	5th Feb 1909
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th Feb. 1909
MASSILIA	5092	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8194	A. Taft	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	8388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a lithe way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay, For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR BATEBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND,
C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum reserved amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

What is the Difference BETWEEN A Piano-Player AND A Player-Piano?

Both these interesting instruments may be seen at

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO—PLAYER AND THE CHASE AND BAKER PLAYER—PIANO.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872
AND
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.

The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, insanity and weakness of the blood; aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unconscientious vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and consequent melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Chemist, 24 Broad Court, Bedford Street, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines [illegible] Bombay, Byculla and TREACHER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aatung-Hsien	Lanyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Wanyaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	
Bombay,	Singapore,	Saigon,	
Karachi,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,	
Calcutta;	Bangkok,	Tientsin,	
Madras,	Batavia,	Hankow,	
Rangoon,	Samarang,	Yokohama,	
Colombo	Sourabaya,	Kobe,	
Penang,	Manila,	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak),	Cebu (Philippines),		
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong,		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Messrs. B. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence refer to numerous RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Satisfactory orders can be obtained to any amount.

WHITEHORSE STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYNER LONDON.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.

The Ideal Food for all ages.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 5	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 13	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	46 0	39 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	63 10	49 0	3 31	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	50 9	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	69 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	59 13	..	71 11	56 12	..	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may by quick, simple and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Prices in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1909, for the work of renewing the ROOF of the TOWN HALL, BOMBAY. Value of work will be about Rs. 24,213. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, P. W. D., reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1909.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 1st February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 9th February, 1909, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Statement of the Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1908.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of H. H. Sir Waghjee, G.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi and Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., as Directors.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to 17th February, 1909, both days inclusive.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TIMINGS OF TRAINS ON THE METRE GAUGE ON AND FROM THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWING to ALTERATIONS in TIMINGS of TRAINS on the G. I. P. Railway the following alterations in the timings of trains on the Metre Gauge section of this line will come into force from the 1st February, 1909.

The present Down Mixed Train which leaves Manmad at 4-30 will leave there at 4-15 connecting with the Bombay to Calcutta Mail at 2-58 and the Delhi to Bombay Passenger at 3-10 and Delhi Express 28-25 and run to practically the same timings as at present and arrive Secunderabad at 5-45 and Hyderabad at 6-25 instead of 6-30.

The present Down Fast Passenger Train which leaves Manmad at 14-15 will leave there at 11-30 connecting with the Passenger Trains from Bombay at 10-0, Punjab to Bombay Mail at 10-38 and Calcutta to Bombay Mail at 7-37 and will leave Aurangabad 18-4, Jalna 17-20, Parna 22-15, Nizamabad 3-3, Secunderabad 9-5 and arrive at Hyderabad at 9-25.

The Down LOCAL Mixed Train which leaves Manmad at 9-0 will leave there at 21-30 connecting with the Bombay to Delhi Passenger at 18-30, Bombay to Nagpur Mail at 19-16, Punjab Mail at 20-45 and Khandwa to Bombay Passenger at 17-18 and arrive at Jalna at 4-45.

The present Local Down Mixed Train which leaves Nizamabad at 12-20 will leave at 11-0, arrive at Secunderabad at 18-10 and Hyderabad at 18-50.

The timings of new Up Mixed and Fast Passenger Trains will practically be the same as at present. The Up LOCAL Mixed Train which leaves Jalna at 17-25 will leave there at 6-0 and arrive Manmad at 13-5.

Slight alterations will also be made in the timings of LOCAL TRAINS run between HYDERABAD and SOLARUM, for which see the Local Trains Time Bill.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad (Deccan), Dated 20th January, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of February, 1909, the Timings of Passenger and Mail Trains on the G. I. P. System will be revised. For details and further information see posters and sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

Information can also be obtained from undersigned or Station Masters.

From the same date through carriages on the Mail Train between Bombay, Lahore and Peshawar will run to and from Delhi the E. I. Railway route via Karnal and Umballa instead of via Gaziabad.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI MORARJI, MEGHOBAI, widow of Morarji Nirunji and BAI LADKIBAI, widow of Karsondass Morarji and JAMNADASS KARSONDASS and KANJI KARSSONDASS, all of Bombay, Vania Hindus, residing at Parel Road, have agreed to SELL to our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to send in their claims in writing within 10 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their Office in Sidick Building, Hornby Road, Bombay: otherwise the sale will be completed, after the expiration of the said ten days, without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of a large piece of land with the messuages, building and buildings thereon situate lying and being on the western side of the Parel Road, admeasuring 1,703 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. 1314 and 12730 and New Survey No. 2B-3609 and 3A-3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. C (2) 7317, 7320 and Street No. la-9, 13-15 and 2 and bounded as follows :—On the East the property of the Vendors, on the South and West by Public Passage and on the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed, Haji Jan Mahomed and others and which said premises are now and for some time past in the possession of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1909.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WE, Messrs ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEWANJEE and Co., Agents of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd., of No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the change of name of the Company from The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Ltd., to The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd., We have applied to the Board of Trade, London, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 in respect of the undernoted ships for permission to change the names and to have them registered in their new names at the Port of Bombay as owned by The BOMBAY and HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION Company of India, Ltd.

Name of Ship.	Official No.	Gross Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	New Name
Xenia.....	68805	1113·08	445·97	Saifi
Shah Nawaz...	93758	3957·04	2532·65	Najami
Shah Nasir ...	93761	3950·45	2553·03	Fakhri

Any objections to the proposed changes of names must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within 7 days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of Jan. 1909.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEEWANJEE & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF

"RELIANCE."

BRAND

FIRE-SERVICE

CANVAS HOSE

FOR

MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.

Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

THE INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that the above Company will COMMENCE to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current Market Rates, from the 1st proximo.

G. JAYAKER AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on 10th May, 1893, the Committee have appointed MONDAY the 8th February, 1909, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a representative of the Chamber to be recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for his nomination as an additional member of his Council, in the room of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, who has resigned his seat.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB will hold their ANNUAL BALL on the 26th February next. Particulars regarding Tickets can be obtained at any POLICE STATION and from the HONY. SECRETARY, Colaba Police Station.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

EXHIBITORS are REMINDED that 1st ENTRIES for the Bombay Horse Show CLOSE on MONDAY, February 1st, at 6 p. m.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE HONY. SECRETARY,
8, Queen's Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S

PILSENER

BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. M. SOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

JOHN JAMESON'S

THREE STAR

PURE POT STILL. WHISKEY
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals . .
The most unhealthy wound . .

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT
PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

REMEMBER
SUNDAY, 31ST JANUARY,
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
From 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.,
When 3 HANDSOME PRIZES
Will be given away to Ticket Holders.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANCE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
MAJ.-GENL. E. A. H. ALDERSON, C.B.,
COMMANDING 6TH POONA DIVISION.

THE ANNUAL
BOXING TOURNAMENT
WILL TAKE PLACE ON THE
GENERAL PARADE GROUND, POONA,
ON AND FROM
MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1909.

Open to all Officers, N.-C. Officers and men of the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Marines, Naval Reserve and Volunteer Corps in India.

RULES.
REVISED QUEENSBERRY RULES.
ENTRIES.

Limited to 4 for each weight per unit.

Entries to be made to the Superintendent of Gymnasia, Southern Army, Poona, not later than the following dates, after which dates none can be accepted under any circumstances:

1ST ENTRIES ... ...Rs. 3 by 29th February 1909
2ND ENTRIES ... ...Rs. 6 by 13th March 1909
BOY'S COMPETITION. Rs. 1 by 13th March 1909

Entries unless accompanied by entrance fees will on no account be accepted.

NOTE.—Any further particulars can be had from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Boxing Tournament, Central Gymnasium, Poona.

ROYAL SCOTCH BAND.

FAREWELL CONCERT,
By kind permission of Col. BANBURY
AND OFFICERS,
AT
GREEN'S GARDENS
6TH FEBRUARY, 7-30 P.M.
Table for the Rs. 5 SPECIAL DINNER can now be Booked.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
19, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Diamond Ring, Gold Watches, Chain, Rare Gold Coins, Gold Co'n Necklace, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. M. Jacob—

1 gold repeater watch, 8 gold coins, 1 minn ring with small diamonds in cup shape, 1 gold watch and 1 gold chain.

Also on account and at the risk of the Defaulters—

1 antique necklace of 10 gold coins of very old Indosythics, 1,500 years old, guaranteed genuine; 3 Jehangirshah gold mohurs of zodiacs (Aries the Ram, Capricornus the sea goat and Pisces the fishes); 1 Akbar's and 1 Shahjan's round Mohurs, guaranteed genuine; 3 very old Byzantines gold coins, 1,200 years old; and 1 Queen's diamond Jubilee gold coin, portraits on both sides.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, the 30th January at 11 a.m. (S. T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. Collett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Anser Mansions," Apollo Reclamation, behind the Apollo Road Hotel on Furdoorji Nowroji Road, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th January, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), the very valuable and artistic household furniture, such as dining table, Morocco lined comfortable arm-chairs, meatsafe, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, black marble table and teapoys, drawing-room suites of sofas, and chairs, fancy cabinets and chiffonier, carpets, revolving top office tables, ladies' and gent's easy chairs English iron bedstead, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers with toilet glass attached, Army and Navy large size ice pot with refrigerator, sets of 10th Edition full Morocco bound Encyclopedia Britannica in 35 volumes, valuable French set of Dictionaries, very rich large collection of glass and porcelain ware, Sheffield silver and plateware, rich fancy figures, very old real satsuma and old bronze China vases, jars, and table ornaments, English-built Windover-made rubber-tyred cabriolet, etc., etc., the property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1909.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale rim. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We ask it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of sudden death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bothidden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opst. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and it printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Arthur Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2 GUNBOW STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE—CARVED, BLACKWOOD FURNITURE. Sandalwood, Boxes and animals of different kinds in Indian Art made and sold by order. DULPUT GOVIND, Walkeshwar Road, opposite Solahag Mahal, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Splendid MANGANESE MINES in Goa and in British Territory with about 1,000 tons of Standard Manganese ready for delivery. Apply to Box No. 1040, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEAOD, care of Leach and Weberny, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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FURNISHED FLAT and GARDEN, delightfully situated on the Sea-face, in Middle Colaba. Glass, Crockery, etc., complete, with stabling. Rent Rs. 250. Apply Box No. 1018, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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A 3 CYLINDER 7-9 h.p., 3 seated, Vauxhall Motor Car in good running order, only being SOLD as owner is going home.—The Car may be seen and tried by applying to the Western India Motor Car Company, Rampart Row, or owner. Price, Rs. 1,700. Reasonable offers considered to ensure early sale.

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A FOUR-STORIED NEWLY BUILT HOUSE, yielding Rs. 450 Monthly in Swadeshi quarter of Burrabazar, Calcutta; suitable for Mill owner's shops and Guddy. For particulars apply to—

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THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to let on HIRE their Mahableshwar Motor wagonettes accommodating 9 persons for day or night expeditions, entertainments, &c.

Smaller cars are also available for hire.

Terms may be ascertained by application to Manager, WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COY., LTD., Rampart Row, (next P. & O. Office) Fort, Bombay.

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WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

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FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar. Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 8,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

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LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

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Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Chesapeake, 2,886 tons, Captain H L Mowat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustendji with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

THE steamer Gulistan, 2,848 tons, Captain J Moore, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Middlesborough, via Karachi with a general cargo She met with strong breeze during the voyage.

THE steamer Regata, 2,504 tons, Captain F R Ross, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening, from Colombo, in ballast.

THE steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H J Hill, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan 3,288 tons, Captain C E Darley, sailed yesterday for Tutieorin &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,105 tons, Captain W Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Budri, 1,613 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah with 847 pilgrims. During the voyage she experienced strong N E Monsoon. Two cases of small-pox there were on board and one death occurred of the same disease.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain C M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Company's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain J Benton, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,930 tons, Captain R Gronan, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Melbourne, 2,390 tons, Captain R H Stafford, sailed yesterday for Leith and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ..... R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ..... Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ... R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley ..... R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Honsage. R N Flagship
R I M Lawrence Comdr E Stocken ..... R I Marine
Rio Sado ..... Newsparth ..... Portuguese Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 29.

Aroadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg..... W & A G & Co
Badrie.....1...613 Baldwin..... B & H S N Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....25-1....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1819 Svendsen...W & A Graham & Co
Brasilian.....3638 Tomblyn.....Gory Bros
Ballochmyle .....2105 Curtis..... K Nixon & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Inconstancy .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ..... W M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2158 Moore ..... N F K N & Co
Macedonia.....5245 Bennett..... P & O Co
Neddea....1544 Antin ..... M M & Co
Nerbudda 1961.....Chappel...Calcutta 25-1 M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms ..... T Morrison & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London ..... 30-1-09 P & O S N Co
River Firth.....2883 ..Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....Smith..... Transport
Spring burn....3173 ...Jones Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster..... Shah S N Co
Strathairly...2783 Macmahon .....W & Graham & Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd ..... B & H S N Co
Strathfellan....2818 Mackirdy.....W & A G & Co
Wearmouth .....2340 Catto..... The Bombay Co
Warsongs...1609 Bumber .....P Gulf ...1-2 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Asmye	4359	..Daniel	..Stream	30-1	P & O Co
B Gulistan	2849	Moore	N F...	M	Mackenzie & Co
C & R Celtic King	3589	Humphreys	..Antwerp	15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & H Tangistan	2893	Edmunds	Hull	13-2	W & A G & Co
G Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	...Jeddah	2-2	B & P S N Co
H Mortlake	1737	Batten..	Genoa	10-2	T Morrison & Co
K Takasaki Maru	2943	Moker	Kobe	2-2	N Y Kaisha
L Dumra	762	McDiarmid	P Gulf	4-2	M M & Co
N Baron Cawdor	3764	Gonday	...Baltimore	4-2	R A Willis
O Umsinga	1894	Robertson	...Hull & Niborough	6-2	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Armand Behic	2565	...Ginonnet	...Noumea	30-1 M Maritimes Co
2	Britannia	1969	Errington	...Liverpool	5-2 W & A G & Co
3	Clavereak	2440	Urquhart	....Rotterdam	3-2 W & A G & Co
4	Kt of St George	2166	Stephens	N F	Volkart & Bros
5	Africa	3521	Bodessich..	Trieste	1-2 A L S N Co
6	Monsowl	1735	Hannah ..	Basreh	30-1 B & P S N Co
8	Reigate	2564	Ross.	Yokohama	6-2 P & O S N Co
9	Delta	4780	Snow ..	Shanghai	3-2 P & O S N Co
15	Trafford Hall	3488	Hood	...Liverpool	16-2 K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Reigate s	Ross	Colombo Jan. 24
	Gulistan s	Moore	Middlesborough Dec. 11.
	Budri s	Baldwin	Jeddah Jan. 13.
29	Macedonia s	Bennett	London Jan. 8
	Ballochmyle s	Curtis	Rangoon Jan. 19
	Chesapeak s	Mowat	Kustendji Jan. 8

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi.
	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Rangoon.
	Islinda s	Shepherd	Calcutta etc.
	Banca s	Benton	Kobe etc.
	Reichenfels s	Gronau	Hamburg via Karachi
	Melbourne s	Stafford	Dunkirk etc.
	Clan Buchanan s	Darby	Tuticorin etc.

The steamer Blake Hill, for Calcutta obtained her particleasance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Reigate, for China &c.
" Governeur, for Zanzibar &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Praga from Trieste left Aden on the 28th instant and is due here on the morning of the 4th February.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—300 cwts turmeric, 201 cwts nigerseed, 100 cwts kardeeseed, Baner and Kranse; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR HULL.

Claveresk s—737 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 6,400 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—2,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—990 cwts jingellyseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,200 cwts groundnuts Shaw Wallace and Co; 561 cwts gingellyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Trafford Hall s—2,002 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—140 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 450 tons old iron, H Tajbhoy; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 100 tons iron, N Futehally and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—16 cwts guts, A D Meyer; 600 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Reigate s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,500 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co; 2,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,700 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 1,800 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Reigate s—1,200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 229 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Reigate s— 550 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, Watcha Ghandi and Sons; 540 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 1,329 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 460 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th January.

538. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

One inch aiming Rifle practice for the Gaisore Teams at Middle Ground, Fort, to-day.

Parade at the B. V. A. Club at 4-45 p. m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th January.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this afternoon, the 30th instant.
Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p. m.
2. The Squadron will assemble at the Jackal Club on Sunday next at 10-30 a.m. for Church Parade.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Bandoliers and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th January.

708.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

Conveyance.—To-day Saturday the 30th instant.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 1st to 6th February):—
From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-35 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to Cr.-Sergts of Companies (who must obtain the number required on parade) at the Orderly Room after every parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel, except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

709. Sports.—It is notified for information that the day of Sports has again been altered and will be held on Wednesday afternoon as per programme "and not Tuesday" as notified in Regimental Orders.

710.—Officers Commanding Companies are reminded that entries for the Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition close on the 2nd February, 1909.

711. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "E" Co. with effect from this date:—
No. 4076—Corpl. R. H. Fido, to be Lce-Sergt. vice Page resigned.
No. 4522—Lce-Corpl. S. Varden, to be Corporal to complete Establishment.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHEPPARD.—January 29, at the Cloisters, Malabar Hill, the wife of W. D. Sheppard, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—Jan. 7, at Gracedieu Warren, Whitwick, Leicestershire, the wife of Capt. T. M. Booth, Gordon Highlanders, of a son.

ELKINGTON—Jan. 9, at Bonhams, South Franborough, the wife of Capt. W. E. W. Elkington, the Lincolnshire Regt., of a daughter.

IRWIN—Jan 9, at Simla, Kildare, Ireland, the wife of Capt. A. W. A. Irwin, R. A. M. C., of a son.

LITCHFIELD—Jan. 5, at the Manor House, Thames Ditton, the wife of Commander Shirley Litchfield, R. N., of a son.

STODDART—Jan. 3, at Wood, Bishop's Teignton, the wife of Capt. A. P. Stoddart, of H. M. S. "New Zealand" of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD-ROCHFORT—AKROYD—Jan. 7, at St. George's Hanover Square, Harold Boyd-Rochfort, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, son of the late Major R. H. Boyd-Rochfort, to Winifred, daughter of John Bathurst Akroyd.

CHATTOR—HERVEY—Jan. 7, at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Sandringham, Sir Walter Clairvaux Chaytor, Bart., to Alexandra Leila, daughter of Canon Hervey, C. V. O. domestic chaplain to the King.

FLETCHER—STEPHEN—Jan 12, at the Parish Church of Avoch, Ross-shire, N. B., James Douglas Fletcher to Lilian Maud Augusta, daughter of the late Col. Fitzroy Stephen, C. B.

GORDON—READ—Jan. 9, at St. George's Ferry Hill Catford, Engineer-Lieut. Harry Vaughan Gordon to Edith Mary Croad, daughter of the late T. Croad Read.

O'REILLY—THOMAS—Jan 6, at St. James's Church Westend, Hants, Capt. Patrick Stanislaus O'Reilly R.A.M.C., to Clara Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of John Lewis Thomas, M.D., J.P.

SYKES—ALEXANDER—Jan. 5, at the Guard's Chapel, Wellington Barracks, Claud Alfred Victor Sykes, Grenadier Guards, to Evelyn Catherine, daughter of Mr. Alexander.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—Jan. 12, at 14 William Street, Lowndes Square, Emma, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. George Campbell, C. B., formerly of the 52nd Light Inf.

GORE—Jan. 2, at Sandewn, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Gore, late 6th Foot and "The Buffs," aged 83.

HARRISON—Jan. 7, at Bedford, George Harrison, late Chief Inspector, Old Oriental Bank, aged 78.

HAWKINS—Jan. 7, at Lindores, Redhill, Villiers William Cæsar, Hawkins, late H. M.'s Control Department, son of the late Sir John Cæsar Hawkins 3rd Baronet, aged 84.

LAURIE—Jan 8, at 66 Palace Gardens Terrace, W., William Forbes Laurie, late of Ceylon.

O'CONNELL—Jan. 7, at Sibertswold, Highland Road Bromley, Kent, Anna Sheridan, wife of Major-Gen. F. P. L. O'Connell, late Royal Eng., aged 74.

SHAW—Jan. 5, in London, Charles Edward Martin Shaw, lieutenant-colonel, late Army Medical Service, of Heaborough, Tunbridge Wells, aged 69.

VAUGHAN—JONES—Jan. 12, at 9 Well Walk, Hampstead, Col. Edward Vaughan-Jones, V. D. (late London Irish Rifles) aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATLING—January 23, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain E. D. Watling, 24th Punjabis, Attached S. and T. Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

BERGER—January 22, at 46, Albany Villas, Hove, England, Major Ernest Lewis Corbett Berger, Indian Army, Second-in-Command, 69th Punjabis and late of Hongkong Regiment, aged 41 eldest son of Major-General E. A. Berger, late 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment (10th Foot.)

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 5-46m., 7-45a. Low water 1-38m., 0-37a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Annual Meeting, Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.
B. V. R., Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz, from 30th January to 6th February.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets 6h. 31m. High water, 7-0m., 9-0a. Low water, 1-42a.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.
B. V. R., Parade Service by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, 11 a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday February 1.—Election of a Fellow of the Bombay University. The Girls' Friendly Society, annual meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, 5-30 p.m. B. V. R. Camp Santa Cruz, Boxing Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m.

Tuesday, February 2.—Mohurrum Holiday, Immersion of the Taboots. Banks closed. B. V. R. Camp, Field Day in vicinity of Coorla, also Boxing Tournament Sun rises, 7h. 13m., Sun sets 6h. 32m.

Wednesday, February 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Bank of India, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute. 6-15 p.m. B. V. R. Camp, Santa Cruz, Battalion Sports. Sun rises 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 33m.

Thursday, February 4.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Annual General Meeting, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, at 9-15 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m.

Friday, February 5.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, at noon. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 22nd January, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

ACCIDENT TO S. S. "SHAH ALLUM."—The steamer "Chesapeak," Capta in R. L. Mowat, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kustendji with a cargo of petroleum in bulk, reports that he spoke the s. s. "Shah Allum" bound for Bombay, on the 24th instant in Latitude 14'40 N. and Longitude 54'46 E., which reported having broken her high pressure cylinder cover, but refused assistance.

FREE DISPENSARY IN GIRGAUM.—Medical help and advice are offered free to the public by the Medical Department of the Techno-Chemical Laboratory. Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D. T. M.; Dr. V. A. Vijayakar, M.B., Ch. B.; Dr. B. D. Khote, L.R.C.P. and S., L.F.P. & S., etc.; and Dr. C. Coutinho, B.Sc., L.M. & S., will treat patients between 8 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. (S. T.) on week-days and 10 to 11 on Sundays.

FIRE AT COLABA.—About 1-30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered by a ramosi in the stacks of cotton bales on the Colaba cotton green An alarm being given a crowd of people collected and poured water on the flames. The Colaba fire-brigade engine arrived on the spot, but the flames were put out by the crowd and its assistance was not requisitioned. The cotton bales belong to Messrs Ralli Brothers and only five bales were partially damaged. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50 and the cause of the fire is not known.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6 p. m.:—

Fanfare March.		
Militaire	.....	Lehnhardt
Festival Overture	.....	Leutner
Selection of Plantation Melodies	.....	Clutsam
Valse	Tout en Rose	Waldteufel
Selection	Monsieur Beaucaire	Bucalossi
Intermezzo	Fairy Dreams	Von Blon
Cake-Walk	Shuffle Samuel	Burns

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. this evening.

March	Pioneers	E Adams
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Polka	Stefanie	Fahrbach
Selection	The New Aladdin	Caryll
Valse	My Queen	Bucalossi
Song	The Children's Home	F Cowen
Selection	The Gaisty Echoes	Caryll

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music this evening at 6 p.m. under the direction of A. W. Maldggiani, Bandmaster:—

March	The Soldiers' Welcome	Genzio
Overture	Occasional	Mallar
Selection	Veronique	Messenger
Valse	Sleep Forget	White
Romance	Esperance	Rosenlatsin
Indian Intermezzo	Irrawady	Thurban
Galop	Genoveva	Mentel

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. Vesturne Bunbury and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots will play a selected programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day, between 5 and 7 p. m. (S. T.)

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Victoria Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 5-30 p. m.

Fanfare March		
Militaire	.....	Lehnhardt
Overture	Fest	Leutner
Selection of Plantation Melodies	.....	Clutsam
Valse	Tout en Rose	Waldteufel
Incidental Music to	Monsieur Beaucaire	Bucalossi
Song	Sing me to Sleep	Greene
Cake-Walk	Shuffin' Samuel	Burns

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Captain Johnstone of the Bombay Harbour has reported to the Police that at 2-30 a.m. on the 28th instant while he was bringing the s.s. "Britannia," an Anchor liner, into the harbour and when off the Lightship his vessel struck a large native craft, the number and name of which he does not know. The craft appeared to have been at anchor] at the time of the impact and it had no lights at the time. When the ship turned round, the tindal of the craft said he did not need any assistance. He put up the sails and made for the harbour. The craft let its lights after the collision. The "Britannia" could render no assistance to the craft as the latter sailed away. Neither the tindal nor any of the crew of the craft has reported the accident to the Police.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Armond Behic" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day, the 30th instant, instead of yesterday as previously notified. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, close at 12 noon the same day.—A mail for Europe consisting of letter and packets specially marked for tranmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow the 31st instant. Letters, &c., for Egypt, Berbera and Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Takasaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 1st proximo. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m. on the same day.

TEMPERANCE DEPUTATION TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—The Bombay Temperance Council have prepared a memorial on the subject of "Local Option," which they will present to H. E. the Governor through a deputation. His Excellency, on being communicated with, has graciously consented to receive the deputation on some date to be fixed later on. The deputation will consist of the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. Jackson (League of Mercy); Mrs. Sharp (President, W. C. T. U); Sir Bhalchandra Krishna (President, Bombay Temperance Council); Mr. Frank Anderson (Vice-President, Bombay Temperance Council); Mr. E. W. Fritchley (Treasurer, Bombay Temperance Council); the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh; the Rev. Prof. R. MacOmish; the Rev. Mr. S. V. Karmarkar; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; and Mr. D. D. Gilder (Hon. Secretary, Bombay Temperance Council).

GENERAL REMARKS.—The barometer has fallen very rapidly to considerably in Northern India, the fall in the Punjab amounting to a quarter of an inch. Pressure is now in slight defect in the Punjab and the United Provinces. In consequence of these changes weather has become slightly disturbed and moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the South-West and the South-East Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, but no precipitation has occurred. Temperature continues in defect in Northern India and is low in the Central Provinces also.

A few light showers may occur in Rajputana the East Punjab and the North-West United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY LEADER IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Clayton S. Cooper, M.A., B.D., of New York City is in Bombay for a few days. He is making a short tour in India under the direction of the Indian National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations for the purpose of studying the conditions of university life. There are few men who have a larger acquaintance in the University centres of North America and Europe. He has been urged repeatedly to visit the university centres of the Orient, but it has not been possible for him to set time apart for that purpose until this year. After the completion of his tour through India he will proceed to China and Japan. While in Bombay Mr. Cooper will confer with some of the Educational leaders, and address several meetings which are being arranged by Mr. Frank Anderson and Mr. H. A. Dennis, the local Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Cooper's principal address will be on "The Bible in its Relation to Social Problems." This address will be delivered at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, on Sunday night at 9 o'clock before an audience of men. This meeting will be open to all who may desire to meet Mr. Cooper.

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INEXPENSIVE AND SMART
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REFINEMENT,
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AND
EVERYTHING NEW.
Visitors are welcomed at
36, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
will be opened
Shortly
at
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Management of the Excelsior Cinematograph are apparently satisfied with the encouragement they continue to receive from the public, in response to their indefatigable efforts to keep up both the variety and novelty of their exhibits, which, combined with a clean and comfortable tent for their visitors and excellent *al fresco* surroundings, make their entertainment popular and attractive to all classes of the community. The change of programme this evening is an interesting one as the details published elsewhere show. It includes a fantastic piece entitled "From the Earth to the Moon," which should prove specially interesting to those who have read Jules Verne's story. There are also three comic items, a fairy tale illustrated, a dramatic piece, and a representation of "Moscow under Snow"—a variety which should meet the tastes alike of the grave and of the gay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 29.

No rain fell yesterday over any part of India, but heavy clouds accompanying a rapid fall in the barometer made their appearance over North-West India this morning. The disturbance indicated by these clouds is no doubt due more to unsettled pressure conditions, than to a depression; hence a general precipitation is not likely to result to-day in North-West India. At the same time it is not unlikely that the disturbance will develop and conditions more favourable to precipitation set in within the next few days.

Temperature is low in the central parts of the country and in the hills and submontane districts of Upper India.

Forecast—There is not likely to be any precipitation of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the North Punjab, but elsewhere moderate to heavy cloud has appeared. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual over the whole division; the minimum is normal in the south-western and central districts but remains in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Agra; elsewhere skies remain clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in Upper Sind and moderate cloud over the greater part of Rajputana; elsewhere skies continue clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal in Sind, but generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and both day and night temperatures are generally low.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased generally and is now normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and both the maximum and the minimum are now low.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen very rapidly to considerably in Northern India, the fall in the Punjab amounting to a quarter of an inch. Pressure is now in slight defect in the Punjab and the United Provinces. In consequence of these changes weather has become slightly disturbed and moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the South-West and the South-East Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, but no precipitation has occurred. Temperature continues in defect in Northern India and is low in the Central Provinces also.

A few light showers may occur in Rajputana the East Punjab and the North-West United Provinces.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY,
31ST JANUARY, 1909.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—82, 207, 520.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—82, 271, 21.
Collections for Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
6-30 p.m.—Wednesday—Choral.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns. 321, 320, 190.
11 a.m.—Parade Service. Hymns. 37, 282, 291.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—82, 207, 22.
The Bishop of Bombay will preach at the Evening Service.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Tuesday Holy Eucharist.—Purification of the B. V. Mary.
10 a. m.—Matins, daily.
6 p. m.—Communicants Guild Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—(Choral) Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns.—315, 197, 291.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—630, 82, 536, 21, 218.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Soleman Eucharist.
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong.
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for Schools.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.

11 a. m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—46.
Hymns.—452, 249, 365.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—548, 434, 175.
Psalm.—15.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
9 a.m. & 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Mill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhatno Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign News as received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th January 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Min. |
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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

Jan. 9.—An official "communique" was issued in Belgrade yesterday, stating that the recent speech of M. Milovanovitch in the Skuptschina was not intended to be hostile to Austria.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent says that the diatribes of the Austrian Press against Great Britain have so far found no echo in Berlin. The London correspondent of one journal observes that if these attacks are inspired by Baron von Aehrenthal, they furnish another proof of the maladroit direction of Austro-Hungarian foreign policy.

Jan. 11.—Austria has made a proposal to Turkey with reference to the annexed provinces, which the "Times" Vienna correspondent describes as an important step towards a settlement. The terms are that Turkey should accept £T2,500,000 for the Crown properties in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Jan. 11: The announcement of the Austro-Hungarian offer to Turkey is received with genuine relief by the public here and in Hungary. The Stock Exchange saluted the news this morning with a rapid advance in all the chief securities. Similar satisfaction is shown in diplomatic circles, though the chances of an immediate settlement are more cautiously estimated there than elsewhere. The "Neue Freie Presse," for instance, predicts that an Austro-Turkish agreement will be signed to-morrow, and represents the proposed financial compensation as "conscience money" due to Turkey. An Austro-Hungarian official denial of the statements of sundry Turkish journals that the Ministerial Council at Constantinople unanimously resolved to decline the Austro-Hungarian offer is confirmed by the Constantinople correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" on the authority of tewfik Pasha. An official "communique" issued to-night at Buda-Pesth declares the reception of the offer at Constantinople to be friendly on the whole, and adds that the Grand Vizier has submitted the offer to the Ministerial Council, which will decide upon it shortly, perhaps to-morrow.

Vienna, Jan. 12 ("Reuter").—A Constantinople telegram to the "Neue Freie Presse" states that the Porte has accepted Austria's offer to pay £2,300,000 as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Marquis Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, visited the Grand Vizier to-day, and afterwards informed the journal's correspondent that all had been satisfactorily arranged.

Jan. 13.—The other concessions by Austria-Hungary which are already known are upheld—namely, the restitution and abandonment of Austrian rights in the Sanjack of Novibazar, an increase in the Customs to 15 per cent., the admission of certain monopolies, the suppression of post offices in places where there are no other foreign post offices, should the Porte desire so, and the abrogation of certain old privileges over the Albanian Catholics.

The negotiations are thus practically at an end, and the various points of the understanding will be embodied in a protocol. It is believed that an understanding with Bulgaria will now be facilitated.

The definite acceptance by Turkey of the Austro-Hungarian offer of £T2,500,000 as compensation for Turkey's State rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina closes the first stage in the Balkan negotiations, and settles the matter as between Austria and Turkey. The settlement, however, is anything but satisfactory to the Servians and their allies, the Montenegrins, with whom Austria will have to come to terms.

An arrangement between Turkey and Bulgaria is likely to be facilitated by the understanding with Austria.

The Russian Ambassador, in conversation with the Grand Vizier, is understood to have conveyed the impression that £T6,500,000 was the maximum which Bulgaria could pay, and expressed the hope that the Porte, by accepting the Austrian offer and by coming promptly to terms with Bulgaria, would be able to devote its undivided attention to the internal reform of the empire. On this latter subject the French and German Ambassadors expressed almost identical opinions on the same day. The British Ambassador spoke in similar, but more general, terms.

Jan. 14.—Preparations are being made in Vienna for the payment of £425,000 as the first instalment of the indemnity to Turkey in respect of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austrian merchants are already reckoning on the cessation of the Turkish boycott, although no actual diminution of its severity is yet reported.

The Austro-Turkish arrangement regarding the annexed provinces is regarded by the Russian Press with satisfaction, tempered by some uneasiness as to its eventual bearing upon compensation for Servia and Montenegro, and consequently upon the prospects of a Turco-Slav federation. In well informed circles it is believed that the Austro-Turkish and pending Turco-Bulgarian arrangements, by facilitating the Balkan Conference, will afford a peaceful method of obtaining equitable adjustments for Servia and Montenegro.

TURKEY.

At a great meeting held at Constantinople on Saturday there were emphatic protests against the alleged intention of the Greek Government to raise the question of the annexation of Crete. The Grand Vizier, having been approached by a deputation, afterwards assured the demonstrators that the rumours were unfounded, and that the Greek Government had formally declared that the solution of the question must be left in the hands of the four powers.

A motion by Faraggi Effendi, a Jewish Deputy demanding the revision of the Constitution, was submitted on Tuesday to the Turkish Parliament, which unanimously agreed to the appointment of a commission to consider the question.

At a sitting of the Turkish Parliament on Wednesday Kiamil Pasha made a statement of the views and policy of the Ministry in regard to both domestic and external affairs. He reviewed the circumstances attending the downfall of the old "Regime," and the proclamation of a Constitution thanked the Sultan for putting himself at the head of the movement, and also thanked the army for having identified itself with the national aspirations. Proceeding to deal with the present internal situation, the Grand Vizier dwelt on the evils arising from the misdeeds of the autocratic regime, and declared that there was necessity for through reform in finance, in the military and naval services and in the other branches of the administration. He explained some of the steps which have already been taken to his end, and outlined others which are under consideration. In regard to external problems, the Minister reviewed the leading events of the past few months, expressed a hope that the negotiations now proceeding with Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria would shortly result in a settlement with both States, and dwelt on the fact that the old friendship between Turkey and Great Britain had been revived and confirmed. The Cretan question, he anticipated, would be settled on the basis of the maintenance and safeguarding of Turkish rights. After a short debate, a vote of confidence in the Cabinet was unanimously adopted.

MOROCCO.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent (Jan. 7) refers to the continued attacks in certain German journals on French policy in Morocco. He says that these criticisms are not endorsed by the German Foreign Office, and can only serve to arouse irritation in France, without inducing her to depart from the straight course she is pursuing in fulfilment of her international mandate.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" says the body of the late Foreign Minister, Ben Sliman, has been disinterred and mutilated by some fanatic at Fez, and the outrage has created intense feeling in the capital.

GERMANY.

The Berlin newspapers publish a statement purporting to emanate from a high military personage, giving details of the recent incident in connection with the article in the "Deutsche Revue," with which the German Emperor is reported to have expressed his concurrence.

On Dec. 31 the manuscript was handed to the Emperor on behalf of the Ministry of War, with the remark that its author was Count von Schlieffen. The Emperor read it the following morning in his study. When, shortly afterwards, the commanding generals assembled to present New Years congratulations to the Emperor, his Majesty said to Count von Schlieffen, "I have read something." After receiving their congratulations, the Emperor said to the generals, "Gentlemen, to-morrow we will discuss manœuvres." After dinner on the following evening the Emperor drew the manuscript from his pocket, and said: "I have here a military article by a high officer which I will read to you." His Majesty then read out the military portion of the essay, and remarked: "Anything further you can obtain from Count von Schlieffen." The Emperor did not even mention the political portion of the article, nor was any allusion to the "Daily Telegraph" interview read. The Emperor did not say, "I identify myself with this article," nor did he make any similar remark.

The "Vorwarts," the organ of the Socialist Party, comments on the fact that the official statements published does not deny the report that the generals gave his Majesty an express vote of confidence. That report, says the journal is confirmed by a new version of what happened. According to this fresh story, the Emperor, after reading the article, referred to the excitement created in Germany by the famous interview, and asked the generals what was thought in the army about it. The generals answered unanimously that it was absolutely out of the question that officers should concern themselves with politics, much less with the political effect of a statement such as that made in the "Daily Telegraph." The Emperor replied that he was glad to hear that. He relied on his army to stand by him, even though all others should abandon him.

The Prussian Finance Minister, Baron von Rheinbaben, presented to the Lower House of the Diet on Jan. 12 the Estimates for the coming financial year. The year 1907 closed with a deficit of £3,590,000 of which amount just over £1,000,000 is to be covered by a loan, which the Diet is asked at once to authorise. There is an estimated deficit for the financial year 1909 of £7,800,000 which will have to be covered by a loan.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that, according to an official report from the Governor of the Cameroons, the Anglo-German Boundary Commission engaged in the demarcation of the frontier between the North-West Cameroons and British Southern Nigeria has been fiercely attacked on British territory by the native tribe of Munshis, who were driven back and dispersed in several engagements by the German and British troops. The co-operation of the German troops with the British took place, it is explained, at the request of the British Commissioner. The German escort, consisting of three Europeans, forty soldiers, with a machine gun, had its commander, Ober-Lieut. von Stephani, and two white soldiers wounded, while two native soldiers were killed and seven others wounded. The "Norddeutsche" quotes a despatch of the British Foreign Office, stating that all available British troops and the German force reached Sukwela on Dec. 23. There was a severe engagement on the 24th, and skirmishes, with the enemy on the four ensuing days. All organised resistance on the part of the Munshis was then broken and the natives fled to the mountains. The total losses on the side of the British and Germans are given as five killed and nineteen wounded. The German Colonial Office has since telegraphed its approval of the German commander's action as being justified by the circumstances, and has ordered further support of the British detachment by the German force with the expedition, if necessary. The Norddeutsche describes the co-operation, of the German troops as a return for the friendly attitude of the British authorities in dealing with the turbulent Hottentots in that portion of German South-West Africa which borders on Cape Colony, as reported in the official statement issued by the German Colonial Office on Jan. 7.

FRANCE.

The first executions which have taken place in France since capital punishment fell into abeyance were carried out on Jan. 11, when four members of the Pollet gang of murderers were publicly decapitated in front of the Bethune Prison. There was an immense concourse of spectators, and a correspondent says that the accounts conveyed in the Press of the feelings excited are not calculated to strengthen the case of those who urge the educative and deterrent influence of executions in public.

The Minister of Education has consented to remit the academic disabilities which were imposed by the Council of the University upon the Paris medical students of the first and second years, against which he students recently protested.

UNITED STATES.

The warfare between President Roosevelt and both Houses of Congress is going on actively. The Senate on Jan. 8 adopted Mr. Culberson's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report as to whether the President had authority to permit the United States Steel Corporation to absorb the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company. In the House of Representatives, resolutions were submitted condemning the President's language in his Messages with regard to the Secret Service as disrespectful and a breach of privilege. The resolutions were being debated, and a feeling of hostility to the President was plainly manifested.

The issues of the conflict are explained in detail by the New York correspondent of the "Times," who discredits talk of impeachment and other severe measures against the President, as Mr. Roosevelt is in the main right. He believes that if the matter can be made clear to the people generally they will force the members of Congress to take the desired action.

The same correspondent describes the scene in Congress when Senator Tillman replied to the charges of the President with regard to his complicity in the attempt at questionable and transaction in Oregon. The occasion he says, will long be remembered as one of the most striking episodes in the parliamentary annals of Washington. Senator Tillman accused the President of personal malice, denied that there was any truth in the allegations of wrongdoing, and demanded an investigation by the Senate. The general verdict after the close of the speech somewhat unfavourable to the Senator.

The correspondent, summarising the verdict of the American Press on the President's charges against Mr. Tillman, so far as the opinion of the country generally is concerned, declares that Mr. Roosevelt was never more assured of the possession of the respect and admiration of the people.

Mr. Root and Mr. Bryce on Jan. 11 signed the treaty for the settlement of the waterways differences between the United States and Canada.

There are three questions in the Canadian boundary waters' controversy, says the Washington correspondent of the "Times," the first and most important of which is Niagara Falls. Of recent years there has been a constant dispute, the echoes of which have more than once reached England, between Canadian and American manufacturers over the use of the falls as generators of electricity. It is understood that the treaty, the terms of which are secret until they are ratified by the Senate, will define how and in what amounts the power is to be distributed. Probably it will be found to allay the fear expressed that in consequence of the present use of the power of Niagara by manufacturers the level of Lake Erie may be lowered in a way harmful to its commerce and natural beauty. The second source of the dispute related to navigation. Both sides complained of the unfair treatment which their traders received in those parts of the boundary waters where there were foreigners. I believe that the treaty will probably be found to lay down principles of navigation, such as absolute freedom for the inhabitants of the two countries, not only in the Great Lakes, including Michigan, but on the canals connecting them. The third difference concerned the rivers that cross the frontier further west, such as the Milk River and the Maria River. Reclamation problems are the cause of the disputes, and with these, it is expected, the treaty will also deal. As has already been foreshadowed, a joint commission is contemplated for the settlement of such disputes as may arise in future.

In the Senat on Jan. 12, Senator Hopkins introduced a Bill authorising the issue of bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 dollars (£100,000,000) for the construction of the Panama Canal, an increase of 365,000,000 dollars (73,000,000£) over the issue for which the original Act provides. Senator Hopkins would not admit that there was any likelihood of a sea-level canal.

Tang Shao-yi, the special envoy sent by China, to thank the United States for remitting part of the Boxer indemnity, left Washington on Jan. 10. Though its ostensible object has been attained, seldom can there have been a special diplomatic mission more depressing to the participants, remarks the Washington correspondent of the "Times." There is, as already stated, good reason to believe that Tang Shao-yi was instructed to seek a closer understanding with the United States. In this he failed absolutely, not for any want of good-will on the part of statesmen here but because they conceived that the existing bonds with China were not considered to need either overhauling or strengthening. The mission was also clouded by the deaths of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager of China.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Jan. 9.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut C F Halliday to be lieutenant (Jan. 8).

Jan. 11.

Sub-Lieut H T Dunn to be lieutenant (Jan. 9); Probationary Sub-Lieut T A Matheson has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant (Oct 1, 1907). The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed an assistant paymaster:—J Johnson (Jan 9).

War Office, Jan. 12.

Commands and Staff.—Major-Gen C A Hadfield to be major-general in charge of administration in South Africa, vice Major Gen. Sir A R F Dorward, KCB., DSO.; Col P S Marling, VC., CB., from half-pay, to be a temporary brigadier general to command a district, vice Col T C Porter, CB, (Jan 2). Brevet Major N J G Cameron, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be assistant military secretary to General Sir I S M Hamilton, KCB., DSO., commanding-in-chief, Southern Command, vice Major H A D Simpson-Baikie, RA., (Jan 1). Capt S H Wilson, RE., a General Staff officer at Headquarters, is promoted from the third to the second grade, vice Capt B Atkinson, RA., (Jan 10).

Establishments.

School of Gunnery.—Major C C Van Straubenzee RA., to be an instructor in gunnery, first class, vice Major G H W Nicholson (Jan 1).

Royal Military Academy.—Lieut. G. F. R. Wingate, R.A., to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Capt. H. G. Lloyd, R.A. (Jan. 1).

Inspection and Experimental Staff—The appointment of Capt. A. E. King, as an assistant inspector is vice Major M. A. C. Crowe, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of (Jan. 8.)

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Gurads—Lieut. G. E. Huth retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Jan. 13).

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt. F. G. Theobald is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt. T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., to be captain, vice F. G. Theobald (Dec. 17).

The Norfolk Regt.—Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. G. Massy, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major J. Marriott, D.S.O., to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. G. Massy, Capt. F. de B. Bell to be major, vice J. Marriott, D.S.O. (Jan. 12).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut. J. G. Kenworthy is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Dec 24.)

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Lieut G A Sullivan is seconded for service on the Staff, (Nov 4) The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—C F K Carfrae to (Nov 4.) vice, G A Sullivan; E H Lenthall to (Dec 8,) vice W E T Morland, seconded.

The Sherwood Foresters—Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Second Lieut J L G Carter to be lieutenant, vice H M Milward, promoted (Dec 7.)

The Northamptonshire Regt—Second Lieut T S Muirhead to be lieutenant vice G N Miller, admitted to the Indian Army (Nov 4).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Major E V O Hewett retires on retired pay; Capt J W O'Dowda, to be major vice E V O Hevett (Jan 13).

The West India Regt—Capt W P Marley is placed on retired pay (Jan 13).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt P G Easton, from the Indian Medical Service, to be captain, vice H G S Webb, who exchanges (Nov 28).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses resign their appointments:—Miss M E Don, Miss L M Draper (Jan 13).

Army Pay Department.

Lieut-Col F W Hill, Staff paymaster, to be chief paymaster, with the rank of colonel (Jan 1).

Memoranda.

Col J R J Jocelyn, commandant School of Gunnery, is placed on retired pay (Jan 12). Qrmr and Honorary Capt T O'Shea, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of major (Jan 10).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut J W Horne, late 3rd batt the Connaught Rangers, is transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (Jan 13).

Special Reserve.

Royal Field Reserved Artillery.

The Kent Royal Field Reserve Art—G Rooker to be second lieutenant on probation (Oct 19.)

The Pembroke Royal Field Reserve Art.—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col W C Cope resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Major and Honorary Lieut.-Col C W Willis to be lieutenant-colonel (Jan 10.)

Infantry Battalions.

3rd King's Shropshire Light Inf—Lieut G E Huth, late Coldstream Guards, to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Jan 13.)

5th King's Royal Rifle Corps—N C H Macdonald-Moreton to be second lieutenant on probation (Nov 19.)

3rd Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt and Honorary Major A B R Kaye, having assented to be transferred, is appointed an officer of the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (July 12).

4th Connaught Rangers—C W Cooney to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Dec. 14).

5th Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—E G Underwood to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Nov. 25).

The Army Service Corps.

R de C Hall to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Jan. 13).

Admiralty, 11th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Charles Joseph Keily has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 8th August, 1907.

Admiralty, 12th January.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenant have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Percival King. Dated 1st November. Mark Martin. Dated 15th November. Robert Clifford Grigg. Lionel Hugh Smith. Dated 1st January.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Nelson Clover has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th November, 1907.

Admiralty, 13th January.

Engineer Commander Henry Charles Wonham Peel has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Admiralty, 14th January.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis Heathcote Gordon Walker has been specially promoted to the rank of lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet for services on the occasion of the loss of the steamship "Sardinia." Dated 25th November.

Clerk Stanley Seymour Conway Parsons has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th December.

War Office, Whitehall, 15th January.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Frederick W B Landon, C B, from an Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport to be Inspector of The Army Service Corps, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Major-General C A Hadfield. Dated 4th January,

Captain H Kemmis-Betty, Royal Canadian Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, and is granted the local rank of Captain, with precedence as from 1st December, 1902, vice Captain S H Wilson, Royal Engineers. Dated 10th January.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Edward Bankes, from The Mancheter Regiment, to be Camp Quartermaster at the Curragh, vice Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant W I' Cordon, Dated 30th December,

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain John C Markes, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain H. M. Farmar, The Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 16th January.

Cavalry.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Alphonso Francis Smith, from 3rd Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be second Lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieutenant L B Elwes, retired. Dated 16th January.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Milner, D.S.O., from the 1st Life Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H W G Graham, D S O, appointed Commandant, Wert African Regiment. Dated 16th January.

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, Captain Charles J Thackwell, D S O, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Yeomanry. Dated 24th December.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sydenham C-U Smith, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st January.

Major Casimir C Van Straubenzee is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Majors to be Majors. Dated 1st January.

Graham H. W. Nicholson, vice C C Van Straubenzee. Charles E D Budworth, M V O, vice C Lyon, retired.

Supernumerary Captain Hugh de B Miller, D S O, to be Captain, vice L W Lewer. Dated 1st January.

Lieutenant George F R Wingate is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st January.

Captain Leonard W Lewer to be Adjutant, vice H de B Miller, D S O. Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 18th December, 1908:—George Ivan Carmichael, Harold Symes MacDonald, The Honourable Lyon George Henry Lyon Playfair, Francis Clervaux Chaytor, Francis Horatio de Vere Joyce, Edward William Gravatt Wilson, Angus Alan Macgregor Charles, George Ambrose Pinney, Donald James Cochran, Raymand Henry Arnold Davisen Love, Robin Seely Leach, Gilbert Arthur Lancelyn Green, Richard Lionel Richmond, Erskine Thackeray Martin, Richard John Neville Milner, Alexander Freyer Jourdan Forsyth, Meyrick Myler Magrath, Wilson Theodore Olive Crewdson.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Major Charles O. Smeaton to be Major, vice B. M. Bateman, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company. Dated 19th December.

Captain Cecil H. Barker is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 10th December.

Supernumerary Captain Frederick S Butcher to be Captain, vice G T C Dwyer. Dated 1st November

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—William F Christian, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 1st August,

Harry E Lane, whilst attending the Ordnance Course. Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Captains to be Adjutants:—George T C Dwyer, vice F S Butcher. Dated 1st November.

Austin H W Haywood, vice W S Beamish. Dated 19th December.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenents. Dated 18th December:—

Masters Van Someren Godfery, Bernard Maurice Gardner Butterworth, John Edward de Kantzow.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Ernest A T Tudor to be Lieutenata-colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A M Mantell, retired. Dated 5th January.

Captain William E R Dickson to be Major, vice E A R Tudor. Dated 5th January.

Infantry.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Richard E P Gabbett to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant R V Barker. Dated 14th January.

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur B Dunsterville, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 14th January.

Major Henry S Sloman, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A B Dunsterville. Dated 14th Jaauary.

The Manchester Regiment, Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Dundas, from The Royal Irish Regiment to be Quatermaster, vice Honorary Captain E Bankes, appointed Camp Quartermaster, Curragh. Dated 16th January.

The Gordon Highlanders, Supernumerary Lieutenant Ronald B Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice H K Longman, resigned. Dated 6th January.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant Edward R Morrogh retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 16th January.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Captain John C Markes is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th January.

Supernumerary Captain Reginald F Legge to be Captain vice J C Markes' Dated 16th January.

Captain James R Moffatt retires on retired pay. Dated 16th January.

Supernumerary Captain James K Cochrane to be Captain, vice J R Moffatt. Dated 16th January.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain James A Innes, D.S.O., regins his Commission. Dated 16 January.

The West India Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Herbert J Thompson to be Captain, vice W. P. Marley, retired. Dated 13th January.

West African Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herman W. G. Graham, D. S. O., from the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Colonel A. F. Montanaro C. B., M. V. O. Dated 2nd January.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Edith Bady, Sister, is placed on retired pay on account of ill-health. Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally). Dated 1st January.

Miss Winifred Mary Gedye.

Miss Ida May Lyons du Santoy.

Memoranda.

Colonel William J Kirkpatrick C B on vacating command of a Division Territorial Force is placed on retired pay Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels Indian Army to be Brevet Colonels:—

William H D Rich Supply and Transport Corps Dated 5th October, Edward L Holloway 64th Pioneers Dated 5th November, Clade C Tennant Supply and Transport Corps Dated 26th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert G Strange Royal Field Artillery to be Brevet Colonel Dated 15th January.

Major Edwin B Cook 1st Life Guards to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dated 16th January.

Captain William W Fagan Half-pay List retires on retired pay Dated 16th January.

Lieutenant Major S Purdey Half pay List retires on retired pay Dated 16th January.

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

Captain Benjamin P S Rooke resigns his Commission Dated 16th January.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, post free from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 30, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER

NEW IDEAS FOR EVENING WRAPS.

As in the case of dance and dinner dresses, so also in the matter of evening wraps soft and lustrous satins lead the way among the fabrics most highly favoured at the moment a cloak, I saw recently, writes our lady correspondent, is very graceful, and is made in a shape which is amply full, so that it runs no risk of crushing the gown beneath. Under an oblong buckle of finely-embroidered satin, the draperies are drawn in closely at the waist, while the wing-shaped sleeves are finished with handsome silver tassels and a wide band of embroidery worked in silks in every shade of pink from the palest tone of Malmaison carnation to the vivid tint of the La France rose. Intermingled everywhere with the pink silk embroideries there are shining and glittering silver threads. This same elaborate embroidery passes round the shoulders like a collar, and forms two long stole ends in front. The sides of the coat are draped into very becoming points each one weighted with a silver tassel. Worthy of note also was the dainty frock with which this pink satin coat was worn, as it was made in white net of quite a new kind, with large hand-embroidered spots worked in fine silver thread. These embroidered nets, by the way, with large spots in silver or gold worked on a biscuit-coloured ground, are being used also for the making of smart blouses, to be worn with close-fitting skirts in cloth, and fur coats of various descriptions. To return for a moment to the cloak however, the fact should be chronicled that the silver roses which were worn in the hair intentionally echoed, the silver note already struck by the tassels on the coat and the embroidered spots upon the gown, while on one side of the coiffure a clever finishing touch is given by the introduction of a full black aigrette. Fine soft cashmeres, obtainable now literally in dozens of different shades of the most artistic description, are among the favourite fabrics for evening cloaks of a more strictly useful kind. These cashmere wraps are light in weight, and yet sufficiently warm, nor need they run into anything extravagant in the way of price, even when they are lined with soft silk or satin. For present wear they are being trimmed very effectively round the throat, and again on the sleeves, with bands of fur. A coat of this kind in lavender-grey cashmere looks exceedingly well lined with silk in a pale shade of yellow, and arranged with ermine cuffs and a large ermine collar, which can be worn with an equally becoming effect turned up or down as occasion requires.

GOWNS AT THE CRITERION.

Miss Mary Moore has such perfect taste in dress and wears her dainty frocks with such grace and distinction, that a special interest naturally attaches to the gowns in which she is appearing at the Criterion Theatre, where she has revived "Mrs Gorringe's Necklace." The gown which Miss Moore wears in the first act is of ninon de soie in her favourite shade of turquoise blue, made up over soft satin, and arranged with a very graceful skirt, adorned in front with a light applique of ecru lace, in a floral pattern, and bordered with a hem of pale mauve velvet. The upper part of the bodice and the close-fitting sleeves are of ecru lace, and there is a chemisette of the same, lace, above an Empire waist-belt of turquoise blue soft satin. In the second act Miss Moore appears in a perfectly charming "sylphide" gown of palest almond-blossom pink satin charmeuse. The skirt clings closely to the figure, and opens at the side to show a panel of ivory-white net, falling softly to the feet and adorned with an exquisite embroidery, representing clusters of raised flowers and foliage, carried out in aluminium and copper paillettes, intermingled with fine silken threads, and showered lightly with silver sequins. On the satin itself there is a narrow border of the same embroidery, tapering as it nears the waist. The bodice is most becomingly arranged with soft folds of satin charmeuse and a chemisette of embroidered net, and the transparent sleeves are made entirely of net. Quite a simple frock has been chosen for the third act, but one which suits Miss Moore to perfection. It is of very fine cream Alencon lace, arranged over pale blue silk, and finished with a pale blue waist-belt.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

The "Morning Post" of Jan. 14 says:—In our issue of Dec. 22 and Jan. 1, we published an article from our Paris correspondent in regard to an alleged conspiracy in Paris against the Government of India. In this article the following passage appeared:—"The moving spirit in the whole conspiracy is a woman, who is said to be a German, whose antecedents are highly suspicious, and who is believed to have acted as a spy for the German Government. This woman passes as the wife of a certain inoffensive Hindu." We have received a letter from Mr. Edward Dalgado, solicitor, of 8 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, who states as follows:—"In this correspondence serious allegations are made against a German lady who is married to a Hindu gentleman. The lady referred to in the correspondence is Mrs. Rana (wife of Mr S. R. Rana, B.A., barrister-at-law)." Mr. Dalgado requests us to retract the statements in so far as they affect this lady. While not admitting that Mrs. Rana is the lady referred to, we unhesitatingly comply with his request, and withdraw all and every statement which may appear to affect the character and reputation of Mrs. Rana, and express our regret that any thing should have appeared in our columns which could have caused Mrs. Rana pain.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JAN. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F A C Kreyer, I A, B
Capt M Corry, I M S, B
Capt D H F Cowin, I M S, B
Capt R A Lyall, B
Capt M H Thornely, I M S, B
Mr A W Watson, B Cov
Mr J E Webster, B Cov
Mr G E Lambourn, B Cov
Mr C N Garnier, B
Mr W C Clements, B
Mr A J R Conchafer, B
Mr S C Tomkins, B
Rev J A B Brookes, B
Capt J Forrest, I M S, M
Mr T P Peake, M
Mr E Wilkin, Bo
Rev J G S Syme, Bo
Lieut-Col W E Kerrich, R A
Lieut-Col A T Bown, 37 Dogras
Major R E H Dyer, 25 Punj
Major E A Money, 1 G R
Major E B Barratt, 106 Hazara Pnj
Capt J H V Barr, 109 Inf
Capt A F Cumberlege, R E
Capt B G R Gordon, Gordon Hdrs. Supt of Gymnasia
Capt J D Jones, I M S
Capt R E Forbes, S and T Corps
Capt G M G Parker, S and T Corps
Lieut F E Koebel, 51 Sikhs
Lieut S S Whitaker, 2-7 G R
Lieut C W Smith, 29 Punj
Second Lieut F H F Hornor, Unattd List
Nursing Sister L A White, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W E J Dobbs, B Cov, 14 days
Mr W H C Minns, B Cov 6 mo M C
Mr E A Kenyon, B, 1 day on M C
Mr M J Stephen, B, 14 days
Mr E R Gardiner, B, 6 mo
Mr J N Atkinson, C S I, M Cov, 3 mo
Mr T P Dilton, M, 4 mo M C
Mr W Hutton, M 2 mo
Major W R B Colah, 67 Punj, to 28-3-09
Major T H Ward, 97 Deccan Inf, to 27-2-09
Major J H Dickson, S and T Corps, to 28-2-09
Capt E E White, I M S, 6 mo M C
Capt H B Badkin, 120 Inf, to 2-4-09

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W T Griffiths, B
Mr E A Kenyon, B
Mr F Jackson, B
Mr M L Lort, B
Capt W H Chaldecott, R E
Capt W H Hamilton, I M S
Lieut T P Bassett, R E
Lieut A F Hicell, 54 Sikhs

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the do

THE GOVERNOR AT SUKKUR.

Municipal Address.

ILLUMINATIONS AND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

On Friday morning, Jan. 22, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Commissioner of Sind, the Collector of the District and other officials steamed to the site of the proposed weir over the Indus, but as the matter is still under the consideration of Government there is nothing at this stage to place before the reading public.

At 1 p.m. His Excellency received the following address from the Sukkur Municipality on board the s. s. "Jhelum." The address was read by Mr. Pesunal Zowkiram, Vice-President of the Board.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

May it please Your Excellency,—We the Councillors of the Sukkur Municipality on behalf of ourselves and the townspeople whom we represent, beg respectfully to tender to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome to our town. We are exceedingly gratified to find that we are the fortunate recipients of Your Excellency's gracious favor in being honored by Your Excellency's visit so shortly after the assumption of your high office and amidst multifarious calls on your valuable time. We feel rejoiced at the happy visit, which indicates the great interest Your Excellency takes in us and in our welfare, and we venture to express a hope that it may be our good fortune to welcome Your Excellency on more occasions in future.

Our town consists of two parts, old and new Sukkur: old Sukkur was once under Afghan rule, but a century ago passed into the hands of the Talpur Mirs. New Sukkur dates from the advent of the English in 1839 and has steadily advanced in trade and prosperity. Our position on the Indus has always made us the entrepot of river traffic; and we take pride in our noble boulevard and the facilities which it provides to the river craft which throng its walls.

The construction of the Railway connections with Karachi and Quetta gave a great impetus to our trade; and our population which a generation ago consisted of 7,000 Hindus and 6,000 Mahomedans, now numbers 20,000 Hindus and 10,000 Mahomedans, and is rapidly increasing.

We have heard that a barrage is to be thrown across the Indus above Sukkur, but that the irrigation so provided will scarcely affect this district. Our prosperity is bound up with the free navigation of the river, and the progress of agriculture in the surrounding districts.

We humbly pray Your Excellency to see that the barrage should afford full facilities for the passage of boats at all seasons, free of charge, and that the scheme for the improvement of the irrigation of this district and the protection of agriculture from flood be not overlooked in the prosecution of the grander project.

The expansion of our town to meet the growth of the population is a serious problem for us. On the east and south we are hemmed in by the river; on the west and north by a line of forts and the military zone. We appeal to Your Excellency to inspect these forts and to relieve us from the restrictions imposed by the military science of a past generation.

Other important questions before us are the improvement of our water supply and the extension of our drainage. We await the report of the sanitary experts who lately inspected the town.

Our finances fortunately are in good order, and we are in a position to repay the loan originally contracted for the water works.

Speaking for our sister cities of Shikarpur and Rohri, we claim for the inhabitants of Upper Sind an unusual degree of hardihood, enterprise and judgment. Our merchants travel to distant climes, our contractors undertake works in all parts of India, and our bankers have a reputation throughout Asia.

With the talent and experience thus available in our midst we hope to make a success of the extended powers of self-government with which Your Excellency's Government propose to endow the Municipality, and for which we desire to express our sense of gratitude.

We respectfully invite Your Excellency's attention to the tolls that are levied on the Lansdowne Bridge. We understand that Your Excellency has freed many roads in the Presidency from this harassing impediment to trade, and we beg Your Excellency to extend a similar boon to us.

We beg to inform Your Excellency that last Easter there was held in this town, for the first time in Sind, a Provincial Conference. While we are thus preparing to take a part in the discussion of matters of public importance, we desire to express our abhorrence of the violent acts of anarchists in other parts of India, and to assure Your Excellency that this town of Sukkur has no sympathy with such vile conspiracies. We recognise fully that our prosperity depends on the preservation of peace and tranquility and in this connection we desire to invite Your Excellency's attention to the dacoities, which have occurred in Upper Sind and respectfully request that the Police Force may be duly strengthened.

We respectfully beg to express our deep devotion and loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor.

In conclusion we hope that Your Excellency will carry away pleasant recollections of your visit to our town, of the beauty of its river scenery and of the invigorating frigidity of its climate; and we respectfully offer our sincere wishes for your health and happiness. We beg etc.....

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Lawrence and Gentlemen,—I am unfortunately obliged to shorten my tour and to limit my visit to the old capital of Sind but I am very glad to be able to see your important town and to meet its representative citizens.

I have just come from a rapidly growing city which owes its existence to British Rule and I am gratified to hear from you that since that rule was extended to Sind the town of Sukkur had made steady progress in prosperity. I can assure you that I take great interest, which will in future be a personal interest, in your welfare and I hope I may some day be able to pay you a less hurried visit.

In a growing town like yours the Municipal Corporation has special responsilities to fulfil, and I am glad to know that the Municipality of Sukkur has performed its important duties with wisdom and success.

You refer to the barrage across the Indus, the construction of which is under the consideration of Government. I need scarcely assure you that, when that great project is carried out, adequate provision will be made for the passage, at all seasons, of the craft plying on the river, and that there will be no dues to check the transit. It would not be just to burden traffic on the river which is now free. The protection of the surrounding country from floods will receive the most careful attention, and you may feel sure that the officers of the Public Works Department, to whom Sind is deeply indebted, will devote anxious thought to the maintenance of the existing system of bunds which stand between this district and the flood waters of the Indus and will safeguard your territory in the future, so far as human skill permits.

As regards the land which you require to provide for the expansion of your town, I hope to-morrow to have an opportunity of inspecting the forts, and upon my reply upon my strong support in securing for building sites all land not really required for military purposes. I shall now be able to deal with this question in the light of the local knowledge which I have acquired during my stay here. I am glad to know that your finances are in good order and that the important matters of water supply and drainage are receiving your attention. The health of the people depends mainly on the success of sanitary measures which are often difficult to carry out in India, but which are more and more necessary as the population increases.

The enterprise of the traders of Upper Sind is well known, and permanent success in commercial undertakings depends upon mutual trust among merchants and upon business capacity. The same qualities are required for the successful working of local institutions, and I share your hope that the elected members of your Corporation, upon whom under the new constitution the responsibility for the good government of this city will fall to an extent not hitherto realized, will use wisely the extended powers of local self-government which we have conferred, and will employ those powers with a single eye to the good of the people.

The question of the tolls on the Lansdowne Bridge is one which is outside the sphere of the Government of Bombay. I may remind you, however, that the bridge was built for railway purposes and the roadway has been provided for the convenience of purely local traffic, and the receipts from the tolls are therefore taken by the Railway administration as a set off against the expense of maintaining the roadway which is considerable. In view of the fact that the traffic is purely local, and that the construction of the bridge for a different purpose conferred an incidental advantage upon the locality, I do not agree that expense should be borne by Government, but if the municipalities of Sukkur and Rohri and the District Local Boards were to consult together and would undertake jointly to pay to the Railway the cost of maintaining the roadway, I should be glad to approach the Government of India with the view of having the tolls removed. I may mention, however, that the tolls levied on the bridge are reported to compare favourably with those levied for the Local Board Service between Sukkur and Rohri.

I am glad to know that you recognize that the progress and prosperity of India depend upon the maintenance of peace and tranquility. I am aware that there have been too many dacoities in Upper Sind, but Government have already taken steps to strengthen and improve the force in Upper Sind, and further measures in this direction are now under consideration. I hope that there will now be a marked diminution of crime, but the Police, however strong in numbers and however well organized, can deal effectively with dacoities only if they receive cordial co-operation from the people in rural areas. I therefore confidently appeal to all landholders and others to assist the police both by information of the movements of suspicious characters and by joining in the pursuit of dacoits when a crime has been committed.

I receive with great pleasure your assurance of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and I am also gratified by your public expression of abhorrence of the acts of violence inspired by anarchists in other parts of India—acts wholly foreign to the Indian character upon which they have cast an undeserved stain. Government are doing all in their power to promote the prosperity and the contentment of the people and I am confident that in Sind, which has made, and is continuing to make, such great progress under British Rule, we can rely upon the willing and loyal cooperation of the people in support of our efforts.

Now, gentlemen, I thank you again for your kindly welcome which I shall not forget, and cordially wish all prosperity to your town and happiness to all its good people. I shall greatly value the beautiful casket in which your address is enclosed and I shall keep it always in memory of my first visit to Sukkur.

The President of the Municipal Board, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., then presented the Councillors to His Excellency.

The inhabitants of Sukkur, both European and native, witnessed a very grand and well arranged illumination and display of fireworks on the river in honour of His Excellency the Governor's visit to this town; the beauty of the effect was very greatly enhanced by the sister town of Rohri across the river also taking part in the illuminations, and as the Island known as the "Sath Bala" was brilliantly illuminated and fireworks were displayed on the sands near by, the scene was quite enchanting.

The members of the Sukkur Municipality are to be congratulated on the successful way in which everything during His Excellency's visit was carried out, especially with regard to the illuminations and fireworks, as it was not definitely settled until almost the last moment whether there would be any display.

After the fireworks His Excellency drove to the Collector's house, escorted by a squad of the Mounted Police, with Inspector Gillespey in charge, where His Excellency dined with Mr. Lawrence, the Collector, returning to the steamer Jhelum at about 11 o'clock.

On Saturday morning His Excellency visited some of the forts mentioned in the Municipal address yesterday, in the meantime the special train was in waiting at the reception platform and punctually at 12-30 p. m. His Excellency with his Private Secretary and A. D. C. stepped into his carriage and the train steamed out, the departure being private.

His Excellency's visit to the old capital of Sind was a short one, but we have his promise of a more extended one when time permits, but even in this short stay he has carried away with him the best wishes of the inhabitants of Sukkur, both European and native, and the Sukkur Municipality in particular has reason to congratulate itself that the welfare of the town and its people are in the hands of so able and experienced a councillor to the Imperial Government as the Honorable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

A very enjoyable fancy dress ball was held at the Gymkhana, Karachi, on Friday last, in aid of the Civil Hospital which was opened with so much ceremony last week by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The prime mover in the getting up of the ball and the making of the necessary arrangements was the Civil Surgeon, Colonel Baker, ably assisted by Mr. Humphrey, the Honorary Secretary of the Gymkhana, and the Gymkhana staff, to whom was owed the brilliant scheme of decorations which made such an admirable setting for the beautiful and original costumes that were worn for the occasion.

The interior of the building was very handsomely draped with flags lent for the most part by the Port Trust, and the whole of the verandahs and grounds were lit up with Chinese lanterns, the outlines of the porch and windows being traced on the dark background of wall and sky with tiny lamps. The badminton courts, as usual, were utilised as a supper-room and Colonel Baker had offered a prize for the most prettily decorated table, superiority to be decided by ballot. The prize was won by Miss Cosser, whose table was a veritable triumph of artistic taste. The centre-piece was of gauzy white sparkling material over which was laid a trellis work of apple-green satin ribbon, on which were placed a white crystal glass epergne and vases filled with maiden-hair fern and very long-stalked violets, most artistically disposed, flanked with silver dishes of green and mauve sweets. The effect was charming in the extreme and won a chorus of admiration. A very handsome and original table was that arranged by Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Murray. At one end stood a camel carved in wood surrounded by green canes. In front of the animal lay a miniature lake on which floated a tiny shooting boat with a figure therein, some ducks and fish, and on the edge of which was pitched a little shikari's tent. More reeds and foliage completed a scene very familiar in reality to the eyes of the dweller in Sind. A third very effective table was one decorated entirely with nasturtiums with a single flower peeping out of the top of each pyramid shaped serviette, arranged by Mrs. Carstairs. A fourth very pretty table was that of Mrs. Revie with a green centre-piece, pink shaded lamps and vases filled with magnificent roses.

The number of fancy costumes was very large and many of those worn were exceedingly handsome and striking. Miss Mungavin's daffodil was very well carried out, the skirt being formed of green and yellow petals and a monster daffodil of gigantic proportions carried in the hand of the fair wearer. Another pretty flower dress was Miss Cosser's, also of green and yellow as nasturtium, the leaves of which forming the skirt and bodice were all hand-painted; her fan, a most realistice nasturtium leaf, being specially admired. Miss Fryer, as a pink lampshade, secured much attention, her costume being perfectly carried out in pale pink crinkled paper. Mrs. Gibbs looked exceedingly pretty as Duchess of Devonshire, in soft rose coloured satin with old lace and black velvet hat and plumes. Miss N. Shuttleworth was a handsome Bacchante in purple silk and leopard skin with clusters of grapes in her hair, and her sister as a Merveilleuse, wore a beautifully made dress of pale blue satin with a pale blue feather to match. This costume eventually won the prize, much to our astonishment; for, though the dress was very pretty in itself and suited the wearer admirably, it did not display that originality ner that thought and attention to detail which marked some of the other costumes. Mrs Sawyer made a fascinating Cuban Girl in black and yellow satin with very dainty sleeves of interlaced black and yellow satin ribbon and mantilla of black Spanish lace. The two Misses Lang wore very effective costumes, one as Brittania in blue and red flowing draperies with a magnificent gold helmet and trident, and the other as a Suffragette, of the persuasive type, however in a short white skirt embroidered with Votes for Women and a sash bearing the golden legend "Franchise." Mrs. C. S. Anderson wore a well thought out costume as No Trumps of white silk with various "no trump" hands sewn upon it. The bottom of the frock was bordered with cards and she sported a becoming coronet of cards on her head. Miss Tindall wore a very appropriate frock of foamy tulle with a gold bodice and a label with the words "Fine Champagne, Extra Sec." She looked brightness and vivacity personified, and as exhilarating as her dress implied. Mrs. Tate as a Mekrani lady wore a dress expressly brought from Mekran of thick yellow silk, heavily embroidered down the front and a sari of primrose coloured gauze with a broad gold border. The gold shoes and stockings were somewhat of an anachronism, but they harmonised well with the rest of the costume and on these occasions accuracy must needs be sacrificed to convention which demands some form of foot covering. Mrs. Thole looked as charming as usual as a Pierrette in fluffy white with Black pompons, and Mrs. Whitby Smith as Lady Reynolds in white satin and black velvet hat was particularly graceful and elegant. Becky Sharpe was ably represented by Miss McMahon in a short waisted dress of pale blue and her hair arranged in corkscrew curls with a high comb. Mrs. Revie wore a very accurate Dutch dress, as Miss Hook of Holland, of pale pink with broad white revers. Mrs Astell, Miss Cumming and Miss Watt wore the beautiful oriental dresses they displayed in the Rose of Persia, Miss Cumming's gold and silver tissue being specially admired. Miss Butcher looked well in black as Lady Disdain and Mrs Schmid in black and scarlet represented a Witch, but not a very terrifying one. A very handsome Chinese costume was that worn by Mrs. Adamson consisting of a deep red tunic and dead blue skirt of satin exquisitely embroidered in gold and silver thread in Chinese designs. A soft dove-like kimono of pale grey was very becoming to Mrs T. J. Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs were both garbed as Follys in costumes that matched of black and gold satin. Mrs. Tronson wore a correct and pretty costume of a Boulogne Maylotte, the quaint stiff lace head-dress being very striking.

Among the men Mr. Griffin as a Suffragette of the very militant order was distinguished from the rest by his skirt of grey tweed, pink blouse, grey wig and marvellous hat covered with grey plumes that could only with great difficulty be kept in position and made him appear to have been that moment ejected from the Albert Hall. It was a pity there was no representative of Mr. Lloyd-George with whom he might have tried conclusions; he would certainly have had our money. Another favourite was Commander Dobson of the "Hardinge" who appeared, first as Friar Tuck and later in the evening as Lord Dundreary. Mr. Inglesi in black with long black wings was a very effective Vampire; Mr. Revie made a stately Arab and Mr. T. Beaumont a most excellent Messenger Boy who upheld the role with the utmost utility to the society in general, but hardly, we imagine, equally to the satisfaction of his partners. Mr. Cooke's evening suit and tie of vivid green was striking and peculiar but we did not see any green in his eye to correspond with the costume, a violation of the canons of art as applied to dress which cannot be passed over without rebuke. There were a couple of well got up Knights of the Bath who looked cool and comfortable.

First place was awarded by the voting to Miss Shuttleworth and Captain Dobson, respectively. The prize for the best lady's custume was a silver trinket-box with tortoise shell top, and for the best decorated table a gold brooch, both presented by the Civil Surgeon. The prize for the best man's costume was a gold safety pin, presented by Mr. A. L. Wilson.

Altogether the entertainment was a great success. An excellent supper was provided which was served at about 1 o'clock and was done full justice to, and dancing was kept up with spirit to an early hour of the morning. The Gymkhana was crowded, there being many present who were not in fancy dress, and we hear that the substantial sum of Rs. 1,000 has been the result of the entertainment for the institution in the interests of which it was organised.

The following is the list of names and costumes: It is not quite complete owing to the modesty, or the reverse, of some who did not take the trouble to inscribe their names on the boards provided for the purpose.

LADIES.

Mrs Adamson, China; Mrs Anderson, No Trumps; Mrs Astell, Dancing Girl; Mrs Bond, Dresden Lady; Mrs Brunton, Evening Dress; Mrs and Mr Carstairs, a Pair of Idiots; Mrs Cooper, Swiss Peasant; Mrs Gibbs, Duchess of Devonshire; Mrs Humphrey, Hypatia; Mrs MacLeod, Directoire; Mrs Mungavin, W R, Dresden Shepherdess; Mrs Murray, Spanish Dancer; Mrs Price E L, Fatima; Mrs Revie, Miss Hook of Holland; Mrs Sawyer, Cuban Girl; Mrs Schmid, Witch; Mrs Stephen, Japan; Mrs Tate Mekrani; Mrs Thole, Pierrette; Mrs Townsend Lady Teazel; Mrs Tronson, Boulogne Matelotte (Fish Girl); Mrs Whitby-Smith, Lady Reynolds; Miss Butcher, Lady Disdain; Miss Cosser, Nasturtium; Miss Cumming, Zubedeh; Miss Cumming W, Geisha; Miss Fryer, Lampshade; Miss Lang, Suffragette; Miss Lang, Britannia; Miss Leake, Red Cross Nurse; Miss McMahon E, Becky Sharpe; Miss McKenzie, Swiss Peasant; Miss Mungavin Daffodil; Mungavin R, Pompadour; Miss Ross, Pierrette; Miss Shuttleworth, Bacchante; Miss Shuttleworth, Une Merveilleuse; Miss Tindall, Champagne; Miss Watt, Persian Court Slave; Miss Witherby, Spanish Dancer.

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Allardice; Mr. Anderson C. S., Prince Danilo of Morsovia (Merry Widow Act 1); Mr. Beaman, Waiter; Mr. Beaumont T. C., Messenger Boy; Mr. Bliss P. W., An Advertisement; Mr. Bracht L., Paul among the Butterflies; Captain Bramhall, Story-teller, Persian; Mr. Calvocoressi, Escamillo; Mr. Cooke H. G., Wearing of the Green; Commander Dobson, Friar Tuck and Dundreary; Mr. Eliot, Jack Tar; Mr. Frost C. M., Gondolier; Mr. Fortnoger W. H; Mr. Griffiths T. R. H., Jester; Mr. Hesketh D. D., Private Gentlemen; Mr. Hoar S. L., Barman; Mr. Hobbs H. F., Turk; Mr. Inglesi, Vampire; Mr. Keed, Pierrot; Mr. Kruger C. H., Neapolitan Fisherman; Mr. Lord J. S, Pierrot; Mr. MacMahon, A Man in Black; Mr. McIver, Kilt; Mr. McGowan B, Infant; Mr. Mungavin O. W., Evening Dress; Mr. Munn R. A. M., Zouave; Mr. Murray, Spanish Dancer; Mr. Nicolls R. N., Mr. Parker; Mr. Peake, A. J., Knight of the Bath; Mr. Pearson E. A., Dutch; Mr. Stephen T. J., Mr. Stoneze F. G., Fancy Standard; Mr. Thole, Matelote D. T.; Capt. Tindall, Kaid MacLean; Mr. Vissto, P., Courtier; Mr. Western, Carrot.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Annual School Sports.

The annual sports of the Bombay Education Society's High Schools were held yesterday on the grounds of the school, Byculla. There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the sports, which proved highly interesting. Some of the items in the programme, especially the Three-legged Race, the Sack Race, the Obstacle Race and the Egg and Spoon Race, provoked rounds of laughter. The following are the results of some of the important races:—

One Mile Race: (1) C. Morris, (2) N. A. Boult, and (3) M. De Mello.

Half Mile Race: (1) T. Rowe, (2) A Boult and (3) N. Clarke.

Throwing the cricket ball: (1) S. Wood who threw 100 yards, (2) N. Boult and (3) N. DeMello.

Three-legged Race: (1) Barick and Hartley, (2) Taylor and Courpalsis.

Pole Jump, (winning height, 8 feet 3 inches): (1) A. Easdon, (2) N. DeMello.

Sack Race: (1) L. Gidney, (2) A. Leveridge, and (3) B Leveridge.

Obstacle Race, (200 yards): (1) Taylor, (2) J. Millard, and (3) O. Philbert.

Cycle Race, one mile: (1) C. Binks, (2) S. Woods, and (3) E. DeMello.

The Championship Cup, for winning the highest number of points, 44 1-2, was awarded to N. Boult.

The sports proved highly successful and great credit is due to Mr. Maenee, Principal of the Schools; Mr. Millard, Assistant Master; and the Rev. W. Kennely, Honorary Secretary of the Schools; the members of the Committee who organised and superintended the sports. Messrs. Ball, T. Reed and Dagleish acted as judges.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

R. B. V. C. 1ST CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire.....	6 58	R.H.H. Hopkins, and Major Muter, R. E.
Eileen IV	Scr	R. W. Fisher.

Subject to adjustment on remeasurement.
Course No. 16 + 14 = 17·4 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	27 44	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	18 12	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Manikin.....	26 52	Officers, R. A.
Peewit.....	30 20	Duncan Fraser.
Lawrence	28 36	Lieut Hutchinson, R. I. M.
Melody.....	Scr	J. B. K. Macbeth.
Turquoise.....	Scr	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling.

Course No. 40 = 10·41 miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	2 38	Capt. H. Glosby.
Coralie	6 35	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 58	Officers, R. E.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. H. A. L. Hepper, R. E.
Valkyrie.....	8 33	R. Walker.
Curlew	2 38	C. A. Wordsworth.
Stars	6 35	J. R. Needham.
Jean	7 14	C. N. Mcberley.
Waroonga	Scr	E. de G. Diamond.

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS BOATS RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II...	Scr	do
34' Cutter	8 24	do
30' Cutter	23 57	do
28' Gig I.....	23 57	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Gig II	23 57	do
28' Cutter I.....	14 21	do
28' Cutter II...	14 21	do
28' Cutter III...	14 21	do

Course No. 34 = 7·15 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1909.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st New Maiden Plate, 3-15 p.m.
2nd Race—The 2nd New Maiden Plate, 3-45 p.m.
3rd Race—The 1st Dadar Plate, 4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The 2nd Dadar Plate, 4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The 1st Linfield Plate, 5-15 p.m.
6th Race—A Novice Plate, 5-45 p.m.
7th Race—The Matunga Plate, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba ...	...	...	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ...	...	...	2-32 p.m.
Grant Road ...	...	...	2-41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxmi		...	2-45 p.m.

Standard Time.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The annual cricket match will be played on Monday the 1st February, on the Elphinstone High School ground at 2-30 p. m. All past students of the school are cordially invited.

THE death of Colonel the Hon. Frederic C. Morgan, brother of Viscount Tredegar, took place on Jan. 8 at Ruperra Castle, Glamorganshire, from acute bronchitis following a long illness. Colonel Morgan was for thirty years the Conservative and Unionist member for Monmouthshire and South Monmouthshire, retiring at the last election in 1906. He had a distinguished military career, having served with the Rifle Brigade in the Crimea, where he took part in the battle of Inkerman and Sebastopol. Colonel Morgan, who was heir-presumptive to the Barony of Tredegar, was a keen sportsman, and for many years an ardent follower of the Tredegar Hounds.

To meet the convenience of the public the Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of new postage stamps of the value of Rs. 25, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10. The stamps are intended, principally for the purpose of paying the charges on telegrams of high value, but they may also be used for the payment of postal charges. The new stamps of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 value will be available very shortly at all important post and telegraph offices and stamps of Rs. 25 value are expected from England within a few months. Service postage stamps of the values of Rs. 25, Rs. 15, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2, will also be introduced.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ESTATE OF THE LATE D. MACROPOLO.

Appointment of a Receiver.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting in the Bombay High Court yesterday, disposed of an application for the appointment of a receiver in the suit of Alassandro Macropolo, by his next friend Mrs. Maria Bors, against Ataussi Harisiadis, the defendant. A Judge's summons, issued at the instance of the plaintiff, required the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from dealing with the estate of the late D. Macropolo, Tobacconist and Cigar merchant, and why a receiver of the estate should not be appointed. Mr. Macropolo died at Alexandria on the 26th November 1901, possessed of property in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Alexandria, and Cairo, and having made a will, dated 19th July 1900. The parties to the suit are Greeks. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the application, said that the plaintiff was the natural son of the testator, and residuary legatee under the will. He sued the defendant, through his next friend, his mother. The allegations made against the defendant were serious. The Court appointed Mr R. D. Sethna interim receiver of the Macropolo estate on the 21st. Since then, the defendant Harisiadis came down to Bombay. Quite conscious was the Court that it could not make an order for a receiver against the executor, under ordinary circumstances. His Lordship was also conscious of the facts that the defendant was the trusted servant of the testator, his good friend, partner in his business and the executor of his will, to whom the testator had left the management of the estate, for the benefit of his minor son. So far the defendant had managed the estate honestly. When he erred, he appeared to do so from his desire to do the best to the estate. But then, there were other considerations. The defendant had a dual capacity. He was an executor and a trustee under the will. But he was also beneficiary under it, as it gave him an option of becoming a partner in the business of the testator. However honestly he might have administered the estate, and it was not denied by the plaintiff that he did, it could not be denied that in same matters he acted imprudently. It was possibly true as he said, that he had done so to benefit the estate. Ten thousand rupees were paid to the Calcutta man and debited to the estate. The profits in India remained uninvested. He started a cigarette factory in the name of his two sons at Cairo, which led one to believe, that it was independent of the Macropolo business, especially where cigarettes from the factory were sold to a firm at cost-price. The circumstances about it were explained by the defendant in his letter of 8th December, written to the plaintiff's mother. Were it written earlier, possibly this litigation would not have been started. Mr. R. D. Sethna's appointment as receiver was consequently confirmed, but Mr. Sethna was not to interfere with the management of the business of the firm.

His Lordship warned the plaintiff and his mother against a certain person, as otherwise there was a fear of the litigation becoming prolonged. He said that if both parties were to exercise a little good sense, the litigation would come to an early end. The only object of the solicitors on both sides appeared to be, the welfare of their respective clients If they sat down, and discussed the matter for an hour, the litigation would terminate.

A WOMAN WITH "LOVERS LIKE MONKEYS"

One Lover Sentenced to Death.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr, Justice Heaton have dealt with an appeal preferred by Bhima bin Balappa, who was convicted by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of murder, and was sentenced to death. Mr. K. B. Shankarao appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, aged 30, a Berad cooly, was committed for trial on a charge of murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by voluntarily causing the death of Malli, widow of Malappa, committed on the 6th October 1908. The Sessions Judge amended the charge to one of murder; and on its being explained, the accused pleaded that, in a quarrel, he angrily struck the deceased and caused her death, but that he did not intend to kill her.

The accused, in his confessional statement before a First Class Magistrate, said he had kept the deceased as his mistress since a year, but she kept company with other lovers also in spite of his keeping Hence he advised her many times not to contract company with others, and depend upon him, who was of the same caste as hers. He also asked her not to speak with them and to remain alone with him, but not listening to him, she kept company with two others, and so continued to act. He again strongly remonstrated with her on the morning of the day preceding the murder, and tried to induce her by catching hold of her chin and lips, but she replied that she would not leave them though she lost her life. Accused was sitting, holding her hand, and she said "what are you to do, you effeminate fellow; my lovers walk before my door like monkeys; get away." So saying, she threw away his hand, and was going out. At this accused said he felt a burning sensation in his stomach, and thinking that she would not hear him though howsoever advised, he dragged her a little by the hand and dealt her a stroke with the axe which was in his hand. He lost all consciousness, and began to do just like a madman. He was senseless as to how many times he subsequently cut her with the axe. The trunk of her body fell down, and taking hold of the head in one hand, and the axe in the other, he returned and was going by the market street, when he was met by the Mulki Patel, who detained him and asked him to state what had happened. He accordingly stated all the facts as they happened. The Police Patel and others asked him to keep the axe and the head of the deceased he had carried. He kept them accordingly, and they kept him in custody. He cut her in the house of one Balappa of his caste. He had asked her to come to his house in the morning, saying "your house is in the middle of the market, and people will hear and know what you and I will speak; so better come to Balappa's house. She consented, and accordingly came there. Accused strongly advised her from 7 a.m. till noon, but she would not listen. Balappa and the inmates of the house also advised her much, but she did not mind. It was then that accused cut her. He had carried the axe with him from his house while going. He took it with him, thinking that as she had got lovers, a scuffle would probably ensue, and that an axe should be useful on such an occasion. The deceased was thirty years old. Her husband was dead, and she had been leading such a life after her husband's death.

Before the Sessions Court the accused stated: "I remonstrated with her on her intimacy with other men, and entreated her to stick to me only. She said she would never give up her paramour, and would do what she pleased. At the end I repeated my request. She said 'I can have many lovers like you. I don't care for you.' This filled me with rage and I cut her down."

The Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, said the accused admitted that the charge against him was true. The evidence showed that he cut the deceased's head off, besides inflicting other injuries with a hatchet. The offence was prima facie murder. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, and the accused was sentenced to death,

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeal, said this was a very clear case. The accused had all along confessed his guilt. There was no evidence whatever of grave and sudden provocation. He went with an axe and had a parley with his mistress for several hours, and then killed her with the axe. All this negatived the theory of grave and sudden provocation. Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

RELEASE OR CONVEYANCE?

Alleged Fraud.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Shahuka, sued the original defendants and appellant, Radhi Mard Narayan and others, to recover possession of certain property. Mr. J. R. Desai appeared for the appellants and Mr. P. B. Shingne represented the respondent.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that the property originally belonged to one Narayan Dhangar. His daughter sold it to plaintiff for Rs 700; but it was in the possession of Narayan's widow, who had a right to enjoy it during her lifetime. Plaintiff paid Rs. 200 to her and got a release from her and she gave possession of the lands to him. So he became full owner of the property. After the sale-deed, he prepared the lands for sowing, when defendants took wrongful possession of them. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiff had got the sale-deed by misrepresentation and fraud. When they got information about it, they made a complaint to the Police and the Magistrate and the proceeding is still pending. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Yawal, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Khandesh reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and remanded the suit for disposal according to law. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that in this case the two lower Courts have differed as to the effect of what is called a release by the first defendant in favour of the plaintiff. The first Court held that it was a mere release, while the Appellate Court held that it was in fact a conveyance. If it was a conveyance, their Lordships said, the Appellate Court was right in setting aside the decree of the Court of first instance and remanding the case for trial. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

GOWNS FOR HIGH COURT VAKILS.

After consultation between the Judges of the Bombay High Court and the Vakils' Association, the pattern of the gowns to be put on by the vakils has been selected. Any black stuff, with the exception of silk, may be used, the sleeves to be shorter than those of a King's Counsel's gown. There is to be a flap at the back as though a big collar was turned down. The new gowns will probably be worn after the next summer vacation, which commences on the 19th April and terminates on the 12th June next.

POLICE COURT.

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Fazalbhai Visram charged his neighbours Golambusen, Habib Ibrahim and Meherali Valji, Khojas, with trespass, mischief and being members of an unlawful assembly.

The complainant's case was that he purchased a plot of ground in 1902 in Khoja Mohalla. A plot of 10 ft. was marked off as a passage while there was a vacant piece of ground adjoining this which was used for putting up a mortar mill and stocking other goods by the complainant. Recently he marked of with pegs the passage and the other plot of land. It was alleged that the accused with 20 or 30 hired Pathans went to the place, demolished all the boundaries, and dismantled the place.

The case for the accused was that they had used the plot of land enclosed by the complainant as a passage for over thirty years. The pegs placed by the complainant interfered with their ingress into their own premises. They removed the pegs after informing the Commissioner of Police.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the assertion of a just right by force was not legal. If people were allowed to remove nuisances or encroachments even by force, there would be no peace in the city. They should use proper tribunals to settle such disputes. He however postponed decision till the 11th instant, when he will have visited the place.

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged one John DeSouza with using as genuine a forged document knowing the same to have been forged.

It appeared from evidence that the accused went to the office of Mr. P. R. Wilson, of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., to seek employment as a travelling servant. The accused told Mr. Wilson that he had a good chit from his master Lieutenant Hancock who had gone to England. The accused was told to fetch the certificate and about two hours later he appeared with the forged document and stated his master himself had written and given it to him. Mr. Wilson looked through the Army List and found that there was no such officer as Lieutenant Hancock in the British Army. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 27th January:

Slight rain during the week in parts of Sind, Cutch and Mahi Kantha. Rain beneficial to standing rabi crops in Sind. Crops slightly damaged by frost in Sind, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Mahi Kantha, by disease in parts of Poona and by insects in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur and suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Cotton damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Crops in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops almost over in Nasik Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, in progress in parts of Broach, Surat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Ahm

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1909.

PERFECTION IN EDUCATION.

CONFERENCES of Headmasters, of Assistant Masters, visits of Statesmen to academical institutions and other picturesque opportunities have been turned to account for valuable dissertations on the merits of every conceivable adjunct to the training of the young. Educational enthusiasts explained the necessity for the unrestricted cultivation of their own particular subject, simple or abstruse, as a device for perfecting the mature citizen from every sort of boy. Some, indeed, ventured to say that there are boys and boys, and consequently a need for some variation in treatment. Members of the Mathematical Association deplored the slight consideration shewn nowadays to mathematical specialists in England, but urged the imperative need for the training of the embryo citizen in exactitude. Even if he is not to take up physics or engineering as a profession, he ought to learn to calculate and measure correctly. Such practical elementary experience is piteously absent in most individuals. The simple process of cutting their coat according to the cloth available has not been taught them though it is not the tailor only who has to study scientifically how he can stretch his cloth in every direction until it makes the garment that will save his credit and cover his nakedness. As usual the better equipment of Germans in the application of science to daily human avocations is made a reproach to English experts. England is not Germany, said Professor Bryan. In a mathematical sense that may be disappointing, but there are compensations in the mind of the average Englishman. Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physics at Cambridge, gave at Merchant Taylor's School a comprehensive epitome of the uses of science in education. One of its logical effects was the proving to a boy that the laws of his country were the sequences of the laws of science, disregard of which brought unpleasant consequences. Science, that is scientific method, touched many points in life. It included "the pristine idea of all orderly knowledge," and a clear analysis of thought before the affirmation of propositions. The humanist may feel justified in his distrust of the scientist when he "sees the flower of literature stiffened into a diagram;" the humanist is, however, rash in denouncing science as a corrosive of all that is sublime in nature.

Sir Clifford Allbutt showed how scientific activity makes even the fine arts its debtor, and how classical culture is all the better for an alliance with it. The imagination may seem, in a sense, to be starved by abstract science but it really gains from it a scope and a virility that healthily rejects exaggerated rhetoric and sentiment. The British schoolboy should have his natural qualities of seriousness, curiosity and handiness fostered, not stifled, by educational methods. The science master could teach all masters that one great aim in the boy's training, "the promotion of the activity and precision of his nervo-muscular system," would build up his practical brain, the hive of his mind, and "the congruities of bodily sanity." Another authority spoke of the great use of laboratory work in cultivating habits of observation and reflection in the boy until they became second nature and overflowed into his pursuits after he left school. Perpetually hammering facts into boys' heads led to dogmatism. Time would be far better spent cultivating the critical faculty. The discipline of drudgery is certainly hard, especially in an age when prolonged attention even to congenial subjects is difficult, but there can, and must be, a mixture of matter that, while axiomatic and authoritative, will tempt the boy to engage in quest and adventure. "The besetting sin of the schoolmaster and its devastating consequences, whereby the ingenuous and ardent curiosity and receptivity of the boy were quenched and deadened, so that too often in ideas he remained impoverished for the rest of his life," was emphatically condemned. Most of the Public School Masters agreed that it was "a profound error" to have modern and classical sides in a school. The classics and science should be taught together. Here we have another swing of the pendulum. It is not many years since every school, even the most conservative and classical, felt obliged, in deference to the parental demand of the day, to set up a modern curriculum to meet the tests required in examinations for the public service. Many fine aphorisms were uttered at the Guildhall by the Headmasters who met there. The Rev. D. A. W. Upcott gave as his definition of education, "the art of teaching the young to learn to do the things they do not like to do." Accepting such a definition, he thought, might help to lay a good foundation in a moral and intellectual sense.

Whether history is on the proscribed list of distasteful tasks need not be defined, but the proper teaching of it is being urged vigorously by the members of the Historical Association, one of whom, Mr. Fisher, proposed that a great central course of study, through which every boy and girl should pass during the school age, would assist every branch of history. Medieval and modern history helped to a real comprehension of the Roman and Greek periods. Some system of intelligent selection would perforce be required in so ambitious a scheme, but a general text-book could be evolved covering the whole field, illustrated and expanded by sketches of the great personages who have made history. Geographical instruction might be combined so that a peopled map of Europe would be the result. This text-book would, of course, be the work of specialists to save the lives of teachers, already heavily burdened by their arduous duties. These specialists should also prepare the syllabus of each lesson with the same merciful intention. Once begun, there was no reason why history, thus taught, should not take every boy and girl in a large school through ancient, medieval and modern European history in one year's course. Going over the next year, the same ground in greater detail, and with a little of the political element thrown in, special courses would follow in due time. It is sad to hear again of the superiority of Germany, France and America in the matter of historical text-books. Mr. Sidney Webb has been animadverting on the shortcomings of Oxford in excluding English political history for the period from the Anglo-Saxon Conquest to the reign of William IV. "lest current controversies should be embittered." He seems to think that it is useful to excite controversies. Extreme instances of curious methods of teaching history are quoted by Mr. S. Webb, such as the shock he experienced when, as a clerk at the Colonial Office, he learned that little black scholars at Sierra Leone began history lessons by getting by heart the names and dates of the Anglo-Saxon kings. He wants all branches of human activity taught—chemistry, music, mechanics, botany, etc. All these, he declares, would be better taught combined with the history of the world that required them. History being the story of the development of the institutions of the world in which we live it should be studied in connection with the concrete facts of every-day life. By the time educational experts have had their say it will be impossible to decide which of the indispensable subjects shall be left out in training the young mind. Though the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, as the poet truly said, his school-days are limited. What will become of the unfortunate scholar, set to do everything at once, or of the still more overburdened teachers if all these subjects are insisted on?

RACING IN BOMBAY. IT has become a matter of gratification to the Racing public that a change has come over Racing in Bombay. Hitherto the contrast with Calcutta has been most painfully against Poona, in that irregularities and inconsistencies in regard to form and results became a conspicuous feature of events on the local turf. We believe that a strong protest, containing instances of roping and other evils, was made to the Stewards after the last Poona Meeting, who, taking advantage of the information thus acquired and the knowledge conveyed to them, have made it their duty to exercise a very keen vigilance and supervision over the running in the present Bombay Extras. The effect has been marvellous in restoring that moral rectitude which should adorn the "Sport of Kings," while to the sporting public, the benefit has been immeasurable, as the bookmakers are no longer placed in a position of trepidation with regard to "arranged winners," but are able to bet to their "books," instead of contracting their operations to guard against the variety of tricks and devices resorted to by particular coteries, which, productive of benefit only to the few in the swim, were disastrous to real sportsmen, who backed their fancy on form, quality, and other legitimate and sportsmanlike considerations. We do not think that our Stewards can be sufficiently congratulated on their efforts to check and stifle what has been a growing evil for some seasons past—in fact, it became a public scandal to an extent that has, we understand, militated most materially against racing on this side of India and has made the words "Bombay Racing" a phrase of ridicule and contempt. It has been suggested to us that it would be a good thing if the Stewards arranged to have private detectives in the ring to shadow undesirables, as well as their emissaries, who accept and execute commissions for some of that class which is debarred from having transactions with the books. Another suggestion is that jockeys should be required to ride their mounts out even for a place. At present, the rules do not compel them to do so, and the door is thus opened to evils that no other remedy could circumvent. It affords an alternative, in the event of suspicion, that places the jockey in the position of contending that he slacked off because he found that he could not win—a contention that he would probably be able to maintain in spite of any possible inquiry, no matter how rigid. While, therefore, the wisdom of the present rule is open to question, it has also against it the fact that when horses that have been slacked off appear again on the card, the public have no means of judging of their true capacity—in fact, they are, as a matter of fact, put off the true form of such horses, which of itself should be sufficient to make riding to win imperative.

We argue that when a horse is entered, it cannot be supposed that the owner has incurred stakes without, in his opinion, a chance of winning; and therefore, once a horse leaves the paddock, the issue as to whether he can or cannot win should not be left to the decision of the jockey, who, no longer under the owner's control, becomes under the present rule the sole judge. His honesty at the best may be above suspicion in such event; but then his judgment, being singular, is liable to error, which of itself places public money in jeopardy and solely at the mercy of the jockey. We believe that this is the correct estimation of the situation, and if so a word to the wise should be sufficient! The rule should, in our opinion, be amended; and every horse that leaves the paddock should be regarded as a probable winner, for the reason that he has left the paddock for the object of a win. This being so, he would have to be ridden out, which would not only decide the issue and give the public a run for their money; but it would also disclose his form. If, therefore, on subsequent occasions results do not assimilate, the explanation could not be put forward that on previous occasions he was not ridden out because the jockey thought he could not win—a matter of pure conflict of views between owner and jockey—and may be the public—with the jockey as sole arbiter of the destiny of his mount. In this connection, we would also point out that, in the case of two or more horses starting in the same interest, the owner should be compelled to declare with which of them he intends to win, as is the rule on the English turf—the home of racing. In the alternative, both should be ridden out to win, so that no room for juggling between the intrants may arise; and if this alternative be adopted when two or more horses start in the same interest, the books should invariably be made the subject of close scrutiny immediately after the race, so that detection may follow in the wake of cupidity and an explanation be called for. Now that we are on the eve of the Big Meeting, it is confidently hoped that the care and vigilance already so admirably exhibited by the Stewards will be, if that be possible, even more diligently exercised, so that local racing may be rid of the pests who have dominated the past, not only to the detriment of sport, but to an extent that has made unwary punters the victims of the cupidity of disingenuous trainers and jockeys—an illicit combination between whom is always a danger, both to the honour of the turf and to the pockets of its votaries.

AFFORESTATION IN ENGLAND. THE second report of the Royal Commission on coast erosion and afforestation contains some epoch making suggestions which will in time, if adopted, change a by no means inconsiderable part of England. One of the recommendations is a scheme by which one hundred and fifty thousand acres will be planted annually with trees by the Government, for which an annual free loan of two million pounds will be required. After careful enquiry the Commission found that the land available, without serious encroachment on agricultural land, is two million five hundred thousand acres in England and Wales, six million acres in Scotland and five hundred thousand acres in Wales, a total of nine million acres. The scheme, however it is viewed, has much to commend it. At the outset it would give temporary employment to eighteen thousand men yearly during the winter months, and the report suggests that this figure might be increased in any year to meet exceptional pressure of unemployment. Also an almost equal number would indirectly derive employment in the incidental and subsidiary occupations connected with forestry. Permanent employment would be given to one man for every hundred acres afforested, rising to ninety thousand men when the whole area had been planted while, as is pointed out, the ultimate employment connected with the conversion and manipulation of the timber crop would afford occupation for a still larger population. One of the wisest principles laid down is that remuneration should be at the ordinary rate of the district for similar work, though it is probable that with such a large lightening of the labour market wages would automatically increase. The idea at the back of the scheme is not far different from that which governs the Indian Forest Department. As afforestation, says the report, represents a productive investment, it should be financed by a loan. The annual sum required, as noted above, is £2,000,000 for the full scheme, and the interest on the loans should be defrayed out of taxation. Including the cost of administration, the net deficit will be £90,000 in the first year, and will rise progressively to £3,131,250 in the fortieth year, after which the forests will become more than self-supporting. After eighty years, the net revenue from the forests should be £17,500,000 at present prices, representing 3¾ per cent. on the net cost, calculated at accumulated compound interest of 3 per cent., or a net profit of ¾ per cent. on each £100 borrowed. The State will then possess property worth £562,000,000, or £107,000,000 in excess of the total cost involved in its creation, calculated at 3 per cent. interest. The advantages of afforestation are that: (a) It creates a new industry. (b) Thus it does not compete with private enterprise. (c). The conversion of unprofitable lands into forests enhances the productiveness of the adjacent areas, and should promote the development of the small holdings movement. (d) More than any other remedy it would stem the tide of rural depopulation. (e) It is suitable for building up the moral and physical fibre of even the most depressed of the unemployed classes, and its influences are healthy and wholesome. There is only one dissentient voice, namely that of Mr. A. Stanley Wilson, and that only in so far as he points out that in his opinion "unemployed" labour would raise the cost of the scheme and that sufficient provision is not made for losses to the forests from fire, stress of weather and timber disease, but on the whole he considers the merits of the scheme completely outweigh any possible disadvantages. On that point we think there can be no two opinions.

THE Bank of Bengal has raised its rate to 8 per cent.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

I AM glad to notice high up in the list of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, who recently qualified for commissions in the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery, the name of Mr. Hermann N. G. Geary, second son of the late Mr. Grattan Geary. Notwithstanding that Mr. Hermann Geary was handicapped through having been in hospital some time and thereby missing certain of the examinations he came out in the first group, numbering sixteen and consequently receives a commission in the Royal Engineers. He was, like his brother, Mr. Francis Geary, I.C.S., educated at St. Paul's School, whose withers are, I suppose, unwrung by all the lamentations over the inadequate equipment (to put it mildly) of some of the pupils sent up for Army examinations. I allude particularly to what is said in the report of the examiners for the qualifying examination held in September last. A well-known ex-Master at Eton, Mr. A. C. Benson, has extracted certain of the examiner's more pungent passages and sent them to the "Times" with some biting comments of his own on the drawbacks of an educational system which produces the state of things described. Here is one quotation; it refers to the papers in English. The examiner writes:—"The essays, as a whole, were mediocre...very few (candidates) indeed were able to arrange their thoughts in proper sequence." In dictation ..." some of the candidates made the most grotesque mistakes both in orthography and in punctuation."..." The 'precis' writing was in most cases unequivocally bad ...the vital defects were recklessness in misstatement and an apparent inability of the writers to read a simple narration with any degree of care and intelligence." "Ex uno disce omnes." The only papers—I use the words of Mr. Benson—in which the work done receives any commendation, are the general paper, geometrical drawing, algebra, advanced mathematics and history, and even here the commendation is not exactly unqualified. Mr. Benson sums up by saying that the majority of the boys referred to are "simply the victims of the classical theory of education." The Head Masters are not taking his strictures lying down, and a portion of them have already entered the lists against their doughty opponent. Some tell us that the "qualifying examination" is not a fair standard by which to judge the products of our public schools; that it attracts the very weakest boys. Radley boasts that it never presents boys for this particular "exam."—and that as nearly all Army candidates come from modern sides, Greek cannot be the cause of the trouble. An ex-Head Master of Eton, the Rev. Dr. Warre, has also joined in the fray, and he puts a string of questions to Mr. Benson, whose answers are awaited with lively interest. In educational circles "inter alia" Dr. Warre wishes to know whether the Army classes "undefiled by classical studies" are to be regarded as excluded from Mr. Benson's scathing indictment. He also carries the war into the enemy's country and calls upon Mr. Benson to say how far, as regards results of modern sides, of which we have now had thirty or more years' experience, have given proof of superiority to classical sides. Evidently we are in for a pretty lively controversy—it is not only on its religious side that education excites men's minds, and really it will be a pleasant change after the protracted outburst of "odium theologicum" to witness a pitched battle between the Classicists and Modernists.

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Benson, if his object was to raise a full discussion on the respective merits of the two educational systems—classical and modern—could not have chosen a better moment from his own point of view. Two or three days after his scathing criticism appeared in the "Times" the members of the Modern Language Association assembled at Oxford for their annual conference. Their President this year is Lord Fitzmaurice, who, as an ex-Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, ought to know something about the value of modern languages. Not that all who have held that position or even the highest post in the Foreign Office have been linguistic geniuses. The late Lord Salisbury, perhaps the greatest of our Foreign Ministers since Palmerston, was, for example, by no means strong in French when he first went to the Foreign Office, and I have heard a whisper that Sir Edward Grey, admirable as he has proved himself in all other respects, does not yet speak the language of diplomacy like a native of France. I am afraid that the Esperantists will not find much encouragement in the address of Lord Fitzmaurice. He speaks courteously of them, but points out that not only have all attempts to find a single language as the vehicle of international intercourse been feeble, but that the goal is becoming more and more distant. That is also apparently the view of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, New College, Oxford, whose paper on "Our Insularity" has given so much pleasure to those who heard or have read it. At any rate, he says the world in its present mood will have nothing to do with cosmopolitanism in language. We are all now for what he calls patriotic philology. We have seen new literary languages bestowed upon Greece, Bohemia and Hungary; Ireland is eagerly reviving the study of her ancient Celtic tongue; a beautiful epic has appeared in modern Provençal, while even where the stimulus of nationalism has been absent the mere growth of comfort and knowledge has sown the plant of literary expression in heretofore barren soils, or increased its growth where it had previously not been fruitful. Norway, after many dumb centuries has, he reminds us, become a power in European literature; to Russia we owe our greatest school of modern fiction. How true is it, as he tells us, that the intellectual movement of Europe is becoming harder to master and how increasingly difficult is it, "despite the levelling forces of human imitativeness, and convention" to know and appreciate the best work of one's age, and yet somehow the task must be performed if the intellect of the nation is not to perish. To revert to the main subject of Mr. Fisher's suggestive discourse. We have been too much accustomed to accept without demur the charge often accompanied by a sneer that we are insular and with it all that the term implies. It is refreshing therefore to hear an Englishman get up and say that far too much has been made of our insularity. England, indeed, is an island, but of all islands, the least insular. Once a province of the Roman Empire, then a satrapy of medieval France, her sovereigns have ruled a German electorate and now control dominions widely scattered over the globe. We have intermarried with foreign races, from a period going back to Elizabethan days, been globe-trotters and planted colonies in every clime.

"Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone.

"But over the scud and the palm-tree an English flag was flown."

An even wider application than the author I have quoted probably intended may be claimed for his still better known line.

"What should they know of England who only England know?"

THE R.S.A. AND THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

It looks very much as if the proposed amalgamation of the Royal Society of Arts and the London Institution is likely to go through. At any rate the poll of the proprietors of the London Institution—as on the former occasion, the idea emanates from them and not from the Society of Arts—shows a strikingly large majority of ayes, and it is understood that the Society of Arts is willing to resume negotiations. It is perhaps rather premature to discuss the question of a new building for the combined Societies as I see some of the papers are doing. Still if the desired union is effected a larger structure than the present home of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi will be necessary: indeed, in present circumstances it is not large enough for the purpose. The house of the London Institution in Finsbury-circus is, if only on account of its position, impossible. The "Times" quite accurately, I believe, tells us that it was suggested, in the joint scheme of 1905, that the site of the London Institution in Finsbury-circus should be sold, and that the new headquarters of the joint institutions might fittingly be erected "east of Charing-cross and west of Chancery-lane." This, adds the "Times," would seem to point conclusively to Kingsway. The idea is, I believe, to erect a building in which other societies could find accommodation, as in the case of Burlington House, and herein may perhaps be found a solution of the problem of finding a suitable centre for the Indian Societies if the scheme lately under consideration has not been dropped. The chief asset of the London Institution is probably its fine library and next to this its site, which, it is calculated, could be sold for £150,000. Its capital fund amounts to £35,970. The income of the Society of Arts is £11,000, its capital about £20,000; and its trust funds £15,000. The union of the two bodies would make a very strong combination.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I am afraid that the Indian Members of Viscount Morley's Council must find our imperfect climate a little trying. It has already sent one of them to India for a time, and the other (Mr. K. G. Gupta) is at present confined to his room as the result of a somewhat severe chill. In consequence of his illness Mr. Gupta will not be able to read his paper on "Some Phase of Hinduism" before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on the date originally selected—January 28—and the meeting fixed for that date has been postponed "sine die." Lord MacDonnell had consented to preside. I had not heard when I wrote last week the exact cause of the illness—pneumonia—that to the grief of his family and a very wide circle of friends has carried off Mr. James Jardine, K.C. When he went to St. Moritz for a holiday he was in his usual health, but at Christmas he caught a chill in a curious way. He was joining in the games of the season and made himself up as Santa Claus. Being very much muffled up he got very warm and contracted the cold which developed into pneumonia. The memorial service in the Temple Church on Tuesday was attended by various members of the family, several of His Majesty's Judges, leading members of the Bar, prominent Anglo-Indians and others. The anthem "The Souls of the Righteous" was finely sung by the splendid choir and the hymn chosen was "Now the Labourer's task is o'er." Beethoven's Funeral March played by Dr. Walford Davies concluded the beautiful service. I see that the "Times" in its report of the proceedings mentions Sir John Jardine as amongst the members of the family present. Lady Jardine was there with her sons, but Sir John, who feels his loss very much, was not well enough to attend.

IN consequence of Mr. Mahomedali A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, a representative of the (B) Mandvi Ward, having resigned his seat on the Corporation, there is a casual vacancy. Tuesday the 16th February has been fixed as the date for the election.

THE Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday, received a letter from the Bengal Government, sanctioning the acceptance by the Corporation of Messrs. Clayton Sons and Co's. tenders for an overhead water tank, which closes what has been a somewhat heated controversy.

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 292 Hindus, and 55 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 376. The death-rate was 38·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 41·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 1, fevers 91, bowel complaints 42, and other causes 342.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

THE COMING ROYAL VISIT.

Monarchs' Example to be Emulated.

OUR EGOISTICAL POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A communique, emanating from Court circles in Berlin, hopes that Their Majesties' visit will dissipate misunderstandings unworthy of great nations. It emphasizes the fact that Great Britain has become great in pursuing an egoistical policy, and states that Germans have an equal right and duty to do the same. It urges the nations to follow their monarchs' example and grasp each other's hand sincerely and honestly.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Powers Protest against Military Action.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The great Powers are exchanging views as to the best means of warning Turkey and Bulgaria against their military action and of assisting them to reach an agreement.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

It appears that Turkey asked Bulgaria to consent to the ratification of the Frontier, promising to reduce her pecuniary claims, but Bulgaria refused the proposal. Russia has now proposed to the Powers to make joint pacific representations to Turkey and Bulgaria, pointing out that the alterations of the Frontier are inadmissible.

TANGSHAOYI'S MISSION.

Effect of the New Regime.

CHINESE FINANCIAL SYSTEM TO BE REVISED.

REFORM POLICY UNALTERED.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Reuter learns that Tangshaoyi's Mission will be supplemented by seven members, who have been appointed since the change of the Throne, and who are bringing additional instructions and an Imperial message to the King, supplementing Kwangsu's letter. On his return, Tangshaoyi reports his observations in Europe, with a view to the reorganisation of the monetary and financial system. Recent events in Peking are declared to indicate that no change is to be made in the Reform policy.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Organisation and War Efficiency.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

President Roosevelt has appointed eight Naval Officers to consider certain needs of the Navy, concerning organisation and efficient preparation for war.

THE GUNLAYING TEST.

Marked Improvement.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The returns of the Naval gun-laying tests, in order of merit, are as follows:—China Fleet, Channel Fleet, Cape Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, and the Mediterranean Fleet. The returns show a marked improvement all round. The "Good Hope" heads the list of vessels.

THE LOSS OF THE "REPUBLIC."

Huge Claim.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The White Star Line is claiming one and a half million dollars from the "Florida" for the loss of the "Republic." The "Florida," which has been seized, is making a counter-claim.

CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Gomez has been inaugurated at Havana as President of Cuba.

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

A Bill has been introduced into the Californian Legislature, authorising the appropriation of ten thousand dollars, to gather data regarding the number of Japanese in California.

THE SEE OF BORNEO.

Rev. R. Mounsey Appointed Bishop.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The Reverend Robert Mounsey has been appointed Bishop of Borneo, which will henceforth be separated from the Singapore diocese.

AMONG the projected Railways for which detailed estimates are now being prepared, is the Bombay-Sind Connection. It is not likely, however, that this line will be taken in hand for some time to come.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY FIGHT.

The Troops Attacked.

REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

The troops, while re-establishing the telegraph along the Hedjaz Railway in the environs of Medina, were attacked by Bedouins. Two soldiers were wounded. Reinforcements have been despatched.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

No Cause for Anxiety.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that it is officially declared that the Emperor's health gives no cause for anxiety.

ANNEXATION OF THE CONGO.

Recognition by Germany.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Attention has been excited by the announcement that Germany has recognised the annexation of the Congo, which she regards as a domestic question of Belgium.

The "Times" regrets that this has been done while Sir Edward Grey is still pressing for information from Belgium regarding the steps which it is proposed to take to remedy abuses and settle the question of native rights which Great Britain considers indispensable to effective reform.

QUEEN MARGHERITA.

Visits Japan.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

Queen Margherita of Italy is going to Japan shortly. Her Majesty will take her motor-cars with her.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Phenomenal Scoring.

LONDON, JANUARY 29.

In the cricket match between New South Wales and Victoria, at Sydney, the New South Wales eleven in the first innings compiled 815 runs, Noble contributing 213, Bardsley 192, and Gregory 179.

Victoria replied with 468, of which Ransford made 182 and Mcalister 108.

Victoria followed on, making 487 in the second innings, Armstrong being responsible for 171 of this total and Ransford for 110.

New South Wales in the second innings made 141 for four wickets, Noble scoring 69 (not out).

The scores made in the match constitute a record aggregate in first class cricket.

THE MULTAN MURDER.

Shouldham's Execution.

FIXED FOR TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

There is no truth in the report to which currency has been given in Lahore to the effect that Shouldham's execution has been postponed indefinitely. The Viceroy has declined to interfere with the death sentence, which will be carried out, as already announced, to-morrow, the 30th instant.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN.

Sahib Dade Mahomed Ali Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 29.

It is stated here that the death occurred in Europe recently of Sahib Dade Mahomed Ali Khan, uncle of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. The deceased was the father of Mustapha Ali Khan, Private Secretary, Rampur State, and a learned and popular gentleman.

THE NIZAM.

Visit to Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, JANUARY 29.

His Highness the Nizam intends to proceed to Bombay for a brief visit next week.

THE MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

Address to Sir E. Baker.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Replying to an address from the Marwari Association here to-day, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said he was of opinion that in the Bengal Council there should always be a representative of the Indian commercial community.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Editor of the "Kal" Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 29.

Purshotum Bapujee, Editor of the "Kal," was yesterday arrested by Mr. Daniell, District Superintendent of Police, under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate on a charge of sedition, under Section 124A and 153, I. P. C. The premises of the "Kal" were searched by Mr. Power, Deputy Superintendent, and Inspector King, and some documents were seized.

The accused was placed before the District Magistrate, who remanded him to custody until the 4th proximo. He is located in the Yerrowda Jail.

Mukunda Lall's Case.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 29.

In Mukanda Lall's case at Barisal, the accused has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each count, under Sections 124A and 153A, in connection with the publication of his book "Matri Pujar Gan." His brother, Romesh Chandra, the publisher of the book, gets nine months on each count, and the printer one day on each count.

THE KOLHAPUR CASE.

Further Hearing.

MANACLED WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 29.

To-day was resumed the trial in the third case in which there are eight accused when Shenoliker, Ambapkar and Gokhale, who were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment yesterday, were brought up in jail clothes and in chains and placed in the dock along with the other five accused.

Balwant Mhaiskar, Chief Constable, cross-examined, said on receipt of a recipe for bomb by post he did not try to manufacture bombs.

Asked whether he regarded these letters as an appeal to murder Europeans, or other he replied: The writers must have had some such intention. On reading it it gave me the idea that the object of the writers was so.

Bhagu, a woman, deposed to having sold paste to Ambapkar five or six months ago.

The case is proceeding.

THE NAGPUR OUTRAGE.

Two Students Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 29.

A correspondent, wiring from Nagpur on the 28th instant, says that Mr. J. E. Chamberlain, First Class Magistrate, specially empowered, to-day convicted two of the persons, accused under Sections 124A and 127 of the Indian Penal Code, of mutilating and tarring the statue of Queen Victoria in the Maharaj Bagh on the 12th November last.

Damle, a student in the Agricultural Hostel, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on each count, the two sentences to run concurrently; and P. T. Joshi, an ex-student and Overseer in the Government Farm at Nagpur, to one year on each count, for aiding and abetting. The Superintendent of the Hostel, Naryan Rao Paranjpe, a Government servant of twenty years' service, has been acquitted.

The prosecution on behalf of the Crown was conducted by Mr. G. P. Dick, while the accused were defended by Mr. P. S. Kotwal and other members of the local Bar. The decision has given widespread satisfaction.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held last night, when Mr. J. S. Harris, the retiring Master, delivered an address, summing up the principal Calcutta Trade events of the past year.

FAMINE IN DARBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Famine has now been declared in two more thanas of the Darbhanga district of about the same area as before, the additional population affected being about six hundred thousand.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Matrimonial Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Several matrimonial cases were disposed of in the Calcutta High Court yesterday.

(1) In that of G. F. H. Gomez versus Alara Annie Gomez, a decree "nisi," with custody of the children, was granted to the husband.

(2) In that of Edith Mary Thompson versus George Thompson, a decree "nisi" granted some time since was made absolute.

And (3) a similar order, with custody of the children, was made in the case of Annie McMelly versus N. McMelly.

CALCUTTA MAIDAN MURDER.

Two Pathans Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Two Pathans, fellow-lodgers with the man who was murdered on the Maidan here, two days ago, have been arrested.

LATER.

The police have now ascertained that the headless body, found recently upon the Calcutta maidan, was that of one of two domestic servants recently in the employ of Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Burn, Gordon Highlanders.

These servants are stated to have stolen Rs. 300 from Lieutenant Oxley of the same regiment, and are supposed to have quarrelled over a division of the loot when one killed the other and absconded. The murderer has not yet been found.

The Calcutta Maidan is sustaining its unenviable reputation as the place selected by assassins for their work, says the "Statesman" of Thursday. Last week's crime, in which the headless body of a native was found on the Ellenborough Course, has scarcely faded from memory when yet another ghastly murder has to be reported on the Maidan. The scene this time is to the west of the Red Road, forty or fifty feet distant from the "Secretary's Walk," midway between the statues of Lord Roberts and Queen Victoria.

This last tragedy was discovered early yesterday morning when the dead body of a stalwart Mahomedan, evidently a Kabuli, judging from his dress, was found. There was a big wound from a stab on the right cheek below the eye, about two inches long. The face was immensely swollen, the nose badly battered, and the head, neck, and face covered with blood. The body was clothed in a white "piran" or shirt, over which was a fancy native-made velvet-lined waistcoat, and a white "dhoti." A foot away from the head was a "loongi" and an iron-bound bamboo stick, such as Kabulis usually carry.

Inspector Hamilton, of the Fenwick Bazar Thana, was the first to arrive on the scene, and his examination disclosed a deep open wound, about three inches long, immediately below the base of the skull, reaching three or four inches inwards and separating the vertebra. There were deep wales of "lathi" marks, some three or four in number, across the pit of the stomach. In the left hand was a quantity of hair, indicating that a struggle had taken place.

The murdered man's waistcoat pockets being searched, a telegram and a letter, written in Bengali, were found. Both were addressed to "Mahomed Yusuf," at Andul Mori, in the Hooghly district. The telegram asked the addressee to send up some mal (goods) quickly, while the Bangali letter, which was from a man named Wazir Khan was dated from Ranaghat, and pleaded for Mahomed Yusuf's assistance. The writer said that he was being greatly troubled by some men, whose names are mentioned, and asking Mahomed Yusuf to come up at once.

The impression is that the deceased is Mahomed Yusuf. Being a trader he had come down to Calcutta, and was probably on his way to the Sealdah station, to go to Ranaghat, when he was confronted by the men complained against. They must have challenged him, and Mahomed Yusuf, laying aside his 'loongi' and stick, must have faced his assailants, when the others came to the rescue, hit him first across the stomach with 'lathis,' and then stabbed him, in the manner described.

By nine o'clock Superintendent Ellis, Inspector Percy and a number of other European and native officers were on the spot. The body was photographed, and a vigorous inquiry was quickly in progress. From the telegram and letter found on the body of the deceased the police are sanguine of running the culprits to earth quickly.

COLD AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 29.

The cold snap in Lucknow continues. This morning the temperature was only a little above freezing point, and sportsmen from Bombay and Calcutta are appreciating the wintry touch. Rain is predicted which, should it come, will interfere with the racing and send up the temperature.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions—Majors H. E. Whiffin, R. P. Horsburgh, J. S. Hooker and E. L. Maxwell to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Indian Marine Service—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Stevenson to be Surgeon-General.

Retirements—Colonel J. McCloghry, I. M. S., Bombay, from the 13th instant, and Hon. Captain J. H. Ulyelt, P. W. D., Madras, from 10th September last.

THE Kadir Cup meeting will open this year near Sherpur, on Monday, the 22nd March.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN, Chief Justice of Bengal, left Calcutta on Thursday night for Lucknow on a few days' visit.

THE Calcutta Port Trust are erecting a 30 ton crane at Armenian Ghat.

SOME renewal of the strike at the Rajganj Jute Mills, Howrah, is reported, but the matter is not considered serious.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

Proposed New Lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 29.

The construction of the line of railway from Paphamau (Allahabad) to Rae Bareli, together with the line from the latter station to Unao, near Cawnpore, will be proceeded with the new triennial programme of the Railway Board, and an allotment of funds should be sufficiently large to secure completion within two years.

There are no great physical difficulties to be overcome and no large rivers to be bridged, and the engineers should have an easy task in laying the lines. The country to be passed through in each case is fertile and well populated, and both passenger and goods traffic should yield handsome returns.

But in addition to this, there will be direct communication established between Allahabad and Lucknow, the present detour by the Allahabad-Fyzabad line being avoided. Cawnpore, too, will have a direct line north of the Ganges to Benares, an important consideration.

All these links will be on the broad-gauge and hereafter a line will probably be built from Rae Bareli north-eastwards to Fyzabad. There will then be a network of railways between the Ganges and Gogra, the metre-gauge of the Bengal and North-Western system playing its part mainly in the eastern portion of the Doab, with an extension reaching westward to Allahabad.

The two new lines mentioned will be constructed by State Agency and will form part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system.

ACCIDENT AT PANCHPARA.

One Killed: several Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

An accident, resulting in the death of one man and injuries to thirteen others, including Mr. Daveria Brickfield, Assistant of Messrs. Martin and Co., is reported from Panchpara, near Calcutta, where a seerki mill engine, which was being lifted out of a boat, fell back, smashing the boat and hitting the men, who were getting in and coming out.

LECTURE BY THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Ideals of Oxford Education.

BEFORE a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatti, Bombay, last evening the Lord Bishop of Bombay delivered a lecture on "Some Ideals of Oxford Education," the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, presiding.

The chairman in opening the proceedings congratulated the audience upon their being able to have an illustrious Oxford man to tell them something about the ideals of Oxford Education.

His Lordship in the first place gave a general programme of what the students had to do in Oxford from day to-day. The regularity and social intercourse which they thus inadvertently learnt during their stay in the University were pointed out by the Bishop, who said that by having the privilege of choosing a particular student's room for breakfast or lunch three or four students learnt the mode of society as they became host and guests by turn. Their regular hours of study and attending the Debating Society room taught them social manners and custom. Their attending the church for service made them religious, and the athletics made them fit "to be ruled" and "to rule." This he explained by saying that Englishmen were thought to be mad after their athletic games by the people on the Continent, but the games made the students a nation fit to be ruled and to rule, because in the case of games where more than one person took part, such as cricket, football and rowing, there always remained a high moral standard to be followed. In the games where a team was required, the individual player played for his side and not for himself; the observers always admired the individual who played for his side, which meant that he knew self-sacrifice. Also if dishonesty was allowed by individuals in a game they could not play in harmony, and therefore honesty was strictly followed. The honesty in some was thought so essential that it became proverbial and when a person stooped to be mean he was told that was not "playing the game." Again, in a team, one individual had to be the headman or captain and others to carry out his orders and instructions—there came the training for being fit "to be ruled and to rule." An individual that possessed merits was elected captain and sometimes the bigger boy or a young man superior to others was chosen to rule. The idea of "respect to their superior" thus came in. Again, the students since they were in the public school until they leave the University at 23, having been in the habit of listening to the strong language used by the captain of their team when they omitted to do what they ought to have done, makes them tolerant and forbearing in after life. They quietly listen to the terms used against them without resenting the severity of the phrases.

Coming to the intellectual part of the training his Lordship dwelt at some length upon the maxim of knowing something of everything and everything of something. The spirit of Oxford education was that a student having finished his course at Oxford was able to take up any profession he chose. The "cosmopolitanism in sympathy" was derived by an education gained from a curriculum that taught everything of something and something of everything. In conclusion the Bishop said that Oxford education gave one the training which he could use in any profession. That education never left them wanting in supply of persons in the service of God, the Church and the State.

On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Bishop whose kindness in going to that place that evening and giving such an interesting lecture was fully appreciated by them all.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, who also is "another illustrious Oxford man," as the proposer of the vote remarked.

THE arrest at Goalundo is reported of a Bengali named Bhattacharjee said to have in his possession a formula for bomb-making.

THE ABKARI COMMITTEE.

The Abkari Committee, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Legan, again met yesterday in the Customs' House, the other members present being the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Dr. Powell, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

Mr. J. J. C. Lorimer, Assistant Collector of Excise in Northern Gujarat, who was the first witness examined, said that pure rectified spirit was drunk in Bombay and the mofussil. In Bombay the strength varied from 20 to 40 degrees under-proof. The strength was lowered by the addition of water. In the mofussil the strength was 15 degrees under-proof. He had no reason to suppose that methylated or denatured spirit was drunk in Bombay. The spirits imported in casks did not undergo any blending; but only water was used to reduce the strength and the burnt sugar solution was required to give it colour. Fictitious labels were used in some cases. The consumption of cheap foreign spirits was increasing in Ahmedabad among Brahmins, Banias and mill-hands, but not at the expense of country spirits. He considered the Indian spirits more wholesome than the cheap foreign stuff. The labels must specify the true contents of the bottle. No bogus labels should be allowed on the bottles. He should like very much to make a condition of sale that no water and colouring substance be added to the spirit by importers.

Examined by Dr. Powell, witness said that country liquor contained impurities.

Examined by Mr. Procter, witness said that the increase in the consumption of foreign liquor was at the expense of country liquor. He knew several jobbers who gave up country liquor in favour of foreign liquor. The accounts kept by shopkeepers could be checked with the railway invoices. The shops were too many for requirements and the number should be curtailed.

Dr. Powell: Don't you think the people would resent the curtailment in the number of shops as interferring with their liberty?

Witness: I do not think so.

Mr. C. Clifford, Inspector of Excise, Nasik, who was examined on Thursday last, produced five bottles, obtained from the shops of Messrs. Gomrigar and Baria. Witness opened one bottle of "Hatchet Brandy," one of "Superior Rum No. 1," and another of "Rum" and the members of the Committee on smelling the liquors found that one had a smell of brandy and the other that of rum.

Messrs Gomrigar and Baria, who were present at the inquiry, said that they were bottled from spirits brought out from Europe in hogsheads in the same state as they were bottled, except for the reduction in strength. Mr. Gomrigar further said that formerly they were allowed to put the label of "rum" on diluted spirit in Bombay and mixed with burnt sugar, but the practice had been discontinued now under the orders of the Abkari Department, and the label now put on was in accordance with the stuff bottled. The mixing of burnt sugar was allowed under the Act. They did not mix any essences for the sake of flavour.

A Hindu jobber in the Cresent Mills was the next witness examined. Formerly he used to drink foreign liquor but now he had given it up for toddy. Witness said it was his experience that drinking cheap foreign liquor gave him a bad headache and pain in the throat on the subsequent day. Mill-hands drawing about Rs. 20 drank country liquor. There was no man among them who did not drink some kind of liquor. Mill-hands drank some kind of liquor daily, but they got dead drunk on holidays or Sundays. The country liquor was cheaper than the foreign liquor. If the mill-hands got an increased salary they would drink still more liquor.

Examined by Dr. Dadachanji, witness said that Government obtained such a large revenue because of the drinking of liquor by mill-hands. If they drank more it was better for the shopkeepers as well as for the Government. He could drink more than half a bottle without being any the worse for it.

Babu Hirji, examined by the Chairman, said that he earned about Rs. 60 a month. Formerly he drank foreign liquor. He found whisky had no flavour and brandy little but rum had a very strong smell. If the mill-hand, had two annas he would spend them upon liquor. If he had eight annas he would buy drink for eight annas. In short, the quantity of liquor he drank depended upon his purse. Witness further said that sometimes when he drank too much he got indisposed. He had tried to give up drinking, but the fascination of the stuff had proved too strong for him. For the last two months he had given up taking any sort of liquor, and instead he now drank toddy. Country liquor was very intoxicating. If a man took three annas' worth of it he would get drunk. Foreign liquor did not produce the same effect, as it was diluted with water or soda. They did not mix water with rum. Every mill-hand drank liquor, but the majority of them drank country liquor which was injurious to them. When they got their money they would go straight to the liquor shops instead of going to pay off their creditors.

Mr. Bomanji A. Parekh, Excise Inspector, stated that it was said that white rectified spirit was chiefly manufactured from potatoes at the strength varing from 60 to 68 over-proof. Pure rectified spirit was drunk in Bombay as well as in the mofussil after being diluted with water. In Bombay it was reduced to strengths varying from 15 to 50 under-proof, and in the mofussil to 15 under-proof. The rates were fixed according to strength. The wholesale and retail rate in Bombay were nearly the same, on account of keen competition. The bottling of liquor should not be allowed except in bonded warehouses under proper supervision.

The Committee then adjourned.

MURDER BY A GIRL.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Justices Holmwood and Ryves acquitted and ordered the discharge of a Brahmin girl of sixteen who had been convicted by the Sessions Court of Birbhoom and sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of her brother-in-law, aged six years. The Court held that the case had been concocted.

THE Annual Conference of the Board of Agriculture will be held at Nagpur, from the 15th to the 21st February.

COCONEL ROOS KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, will visit Calcutta next week for the Investiture.

IT now appears that only ten men deserted with the Jamadar from Saradarga Post, on the 21st instant, of whom two have since surrendered themselves.

THE Amir arrived at Jellalabad last week accompanied by Saidars Marullah and Inayatullah Khans. The march from Kabul was through heavy snow.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 15, (PARIS, JAN. 16.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King returned to London on Saturday from Elveden Hall and left on Monday to visit Lord Allington at Crichel.

Aeronautics.—The International Aeronautic Federation met in London on Monday and upheld the Berlin Club's award of the Gordon-Bennett Prize to the Swiss balloon Helvetia.—A correspondent reproaches the British public for allowing foreign countries to get the start in flying machine construction and Major Baden Powell points to the need of international control over locomotion in the air.

Art.—Sir H. von Herkomer, lecturing at the Royal Academy on Monday, defended the "Philistine," but deplored the Puritan's influence on art.—The exhibition of the International Society of Artists has been opened in the New Gallery.—Sir W. Richmond has completed his wall paintings in the new "Old Bailey."

Bath Pageant.—In this pageant next summer, ladies will participate representing twelve American places called Bath.

Brighton.—A company has been formed to erect a new pier, with a casino.

Drama.—"Penelope," by W S. Maugham, has appeared at the Comedy Theatre, and "Henry of Navarre," by W. Devereux, at the New Theatre, "Diana of Dobson's" has been revived at the Kingsway.

Ecclesiastical.—Church of England collections furnished £31,914 of the £40,239 received last year by the Hospital Sunday Fund.—A conference of Continental summer chaplains was held on Monday in London.—The Islington Clerical meeting took place on Tuesday.

Education.—At a conference of London teachers last week the "open-air school" system was eulogized.—Over 2,000 persons have joined the Religious Equality Committee.

Foreign Trade.—The December imports show an increase of 1·5 per cent. but exports of this country's produce decreased by 10·2 per cent.

Inebriety.—A Committee on the Inebriates Act reports that only one persons in 674 convicted of drunkenness has been committed for detention under the Act.

Ireland.—Nationalists continue to claim the Government's Land Bill as the work of the League; Mr. T. M. Healy, however, says the Bill would stop land purchase.—Sir John Carden's tenants are organizing resistance to measures taken against them because of non-payment of rent.—The Tralee guardians have forbidden the display of the Union Jack at entertainments in the workhouse.—An exhibition of Irish industries has been opened at Belfast.

Law and Police.—Our articles on the London Police this week describe the reformed Scotland Yard and the practice of charging prisoners brought into to police stations.—A libel suit brought by two officers against newspapers which implicated them in the desecration of President Kruger's grave has been withdrawn, the defendants apologizing.—A dismissed railway servant has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for trying to wreck a train in Scotland.—A Liverpool firm has been fined £50 for selling sawdust and sulphate of lime as cattle food.—At Tuesday's hearing of the charges against Mr. Bottomley, prosecuting counsel explained the "shadowing" of the defendant by detectives.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cockburn has obtained a decree "nisi" for divorce; and a decree for restitution of conjugal rights has been made against Mr. G. G. Chetwynd.

London.—Sir H. Kearley takes the chairmanship of the new Port Authority, but declines any salary.—The proprietors of the London Institution have agreed to amalgamate with the Royal Society of Arts.

Marriages.—Captain O'Reilly and Miss Thomas; Major Cottingham and Miss Bowen-Colthurst; Captain Milvain and Miss Jaffray; Mr. H. Boyd-Rochfort and Miss Akroyd; Mr. P. C Quilter and Miss Tudway; Mr. G. J. Jackson and Miss Barclay; Major Long and Miss Hastings; and, in New York, Lord Granard and Miss Ogden Mills.

Moore Centenary.—Sir John Moore's centenary is marked by an exhibition of relics at the United Service Institution.

Music.—An Elgar Concert was given last week by the Queen's Hall Orchestra.

Naval and Military.—Colonel Lonsdale Hale writes, urging the need of compulsory military training.—Mr. Haldane has replied, in an East Lothian speech, to the criticisms passed on our unpreparedness for invasion.—The strenght of the Territorial Force on January 1 was about 207,000.—Mr. A. C. Benson call attention to the severe report of examiners on the Army qualifying examination.—The five new cruisers are to be named after English cities.

Political.—Mr. Haldane, Lord Derby, Mr. A Chamberlain, and Mr. F. E. Smith have been speaking on tariff reform.—Mr. Churchill spoke at a Liberal dinner in Birmingham on Wednesday.—Mrs. Fawcett replies to the Poet Laureate's letter opposing woman suffrage.

Unemployed.—After meeting on Tower-hill on Wednesday some hundreds of unemployed men marched to Grosvenor-square, indulging in demonstrations in front of some of the houses.

Wills.—Mr. J. M. Wood has left £270,000 to Liverpool charities, nearly all for the Merchants Guild. Other estates announced are those of Sir J. C. Gamble, £276,760; Colonel E. R. Berry, £117,754; Sir H. A. Pitman, £10,267; Mr. H. G. Allen, K.C., £59,603; Professor Ayrton, £43,590; Mr. E. P. Dawson, £79,017.—A Kent manor house has changed hands owing to the discovery of a will made before 1874.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Broken Hill strike continues, and Mr. Tom Mann and others were arrested during a disturbance on Saturday.—In Victoria, Mr. John Murray has formed a coalition Cabinet.

Canada.—The Anglo-American Treaty to settle the waterways question has been signed.—Hindu and Japanese immigration has practically ceased, but Chinese immigration is increasing.—Motor cars are prohibited in Prince Edward Island, but a repeal of the law is being advocated.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company wishes to lease the Inter-colonial line.

New Zealand.—The Government has capitulated to the miners, who threatened to strike rather than submit to medical examination.

Somaliland.—The Mullah is said to have looted over 20,000 camels and killed many friendly natives.

South Africa.—The National Convention has reassembled at Cape Town, and is discussing the rival claims of that City and Pretoria to be the national capital.—A flood at Pretoria on Saturday did much damage, and three lives were lost.

West Africa.—The Anglo-German Boundary Commissioners report severe fighting with natives.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President has been censured by the House of Representatives for his utterances on the Secret Service, and the Senate has ordered an investigation of one of his official decisions.—The President charges Mr. Tillman with improper use of his le-

finance as Senator.—Three anti-Japanese Bills before the Californian Legislature are described by the President as a piece of folly and iniquity.

Mr. Edison's New Storage Battery will, he considers, revolutionize tramway and other surface road traffic.

Six Nightriders in Tennessee have been sentenced to death for assassination.

The Yerkes Art Gallery has been sold to satisfy a foreclosed mortgage.

FOREIGN.

China.—Mr. J. W. Brooke, an English traveller, has been killed by independent Lolos.—The telegraph agreement with Japan has been ratified.

France.—Parliament reassembled in Paris on Monday.—Four murderers have been guillotined in public.—Royalist and Republican students had a battle royal in a lecture room at the Sorbonne on Monday.—Bonds valued at £40,000 were stolen from a van in Paris last Friday.

Germany.—An official explanation is issued of the Emperor's New Year utterances.—The Commercial Diet has refused its approval to the Government's financial proposals.

Italy.—Parliament has voted £1,200,000 for the relief of the earthquake districts, besides imposing especial taxes amounting to £2,200,000.—Our Rome correspondent says the utmost care is being taken to prevent misdirection of money given for the sufferers. The Duke of Connaught visited Messina on Tuesday.

Persia.—Our Persian correspondent says that the reactionaries now seem frightened. A Russian correspondent calls for Anglo-Russian intervention to prevent wholesale risings.'

The Near East.—Austria-Hungary has offered Turkey £T2,500,000 to settle the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The offer is likely to be accepted.—On Wednesday, in the Turkish Parliament, Kiamil Pasha expounded the Government's policy and received an enthusiastic vote of confidence.

SPORTING.

Football.—In the Rugby game, the Australians defeated England, on Saturday. Gloucestershire beat Cornwall, and Cumberland beat Durham. The Scottish Rugby Football Union has cancelled the fixture with England on March 20, having discovered that cash was paid to the New Zealanders in 1905 and also to the Australians now in this country.—In the Association game, Hertfordshire has beaten Kent.

Hunting.—Part of the Pytchley pack was drowned on Saturday through following a fox on to a frozen lake.

Hockey.—South beat West, at Oxford, on Saturday.

Running.—Shrubb beat three professionals, at New York, on Saturday, in a relay race.

Curling.—A large party of Canadian curlers sailed for Scotland on Saturday.

OBITUARY.

Colonel the Hon. F. C. Morgan; Lily, Duchess of Marlborough; Captain John Barr; Professor H. G. Seeley; Sir J. W. Southern; Sir J. C. K. Shaw, Mr. J. B. Dyne; Colonels C. M. Haggard, H. de C. Rawlins, and E. V. Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. M. Show; Mr. J. Wharton, Philadelphia; Major Hawtayne; Canon Whately; Mr. H. C Bourne, Jamaica; Mr. B. J. Southerland; Dr. R. R. Whishaw; Mr. S. R. Chayer; Mr. F. J. Rowe; Mr. G. P. Coster; the Rev. R. H. Weakley; Archdeacon Bonsey; and Lady Livesey.—"Times"

TRAGEDY OF A YACHT CLUB.

Accused Novelist's Acquittal.

New York, January 15.

Mr. Jenkins Hains, the novelist, was acquitted to-day after a trial lasting nearly five weeks on the charge of aiding and abetting his brother, Captain Peter Hains, in the murder of Mr. William E. Annis.

The tragedy occurred in August last at the Bay Shore Yacht Club, Long Island. Captain Hains and his brother were waiting on the quay when Mr. Annis returned in his yacht. Captain Hains shot and killed Mr. Annis in the presence of the latter's wife while Mr. Jenkins Hains, it is alleged, kept the spectators at bay with a revolver. The captain, who is awaiting his trial, declared that Mr. Annis had had guilty relations with his (the captain's) wife. The trial of Mr. Jenkins Hains has taken place at Flushing, Long Island.

The jury retired at four o'clock yesterday afternoon to consider their verdict. They wrangled and disputed all night, while the prisoner maintaining to the last his air of nonchalance, slept peacefully in his prison cell.

GULF STREAM'S COLOUR.

"Yellow River Three Miles Wide."

New York, Jan. 15.

The streaks of bubbling, boiling water, reported recently to have been encountered in the Gulf Stream, have been succeeded by a "river of yellow three miles wide, stretching as far as the eye can see."

The existence of this gigantic yellow stream is recorded by Captain Pederson, of the Norwegian steamship "Karen," who says he saw it on Wednesday morning a short distance to the north of Cape Hatteras. It ran with the Gulf Stream, and was about a hundred miles off the shore. The skipper is divided in opinion as to whether the yellow colouration is due to a submarine upheaval, or to clay deposits carried to sea from the rivers as a result of cloudbursts.

The last issue of the United Provinces "Gazette" contains a notification withdrawing the powers of a Magistrate which were conferred in 1907 on the Raja of Sheogarh in the Rae Bareli district. It will be remembered that in August last we published a brief account of the case in which the Sessions Judge, in convicting a number of the Raja's servants, who had beaten to death an obnoxious tenant on the estate, made some severe remarks with regard to the conduct of the Raja, whose agent had offered a bribe to the Civil Surgeon. The finding and sentence of the Sessions Judge has now been upheld by the Judicial Commissioner, except in the case of one of the numerous accused persons, and with the withdrawal of the Raja's powers the incident probably closes. It would be curious, however, to know why no prosecution has been instituted in respect of the barefaced attempt to bribe Captain Dykes.

Colonel R. W. Dawes, Honorary Colonel, 6th Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment, has died in London at the age of forty-five. Colonel Dawes, who was formerly in the 4th Dragoon Guards, became lieutenant in 1885, captain in 1891, and was placed on the Retired List in 1891.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

The General Situation.

The Municipal Council of Messina, the principal scene of the earthquake, is hard at work. The registration of the dead who have been identified has begun, and also the registration of births, several children having been born in Messina since the catastrophe. The Provincial Council has also been reconstituted. Professor Salinas, who was sent by the Ministry of Public Instruction to Messina, after two days' work in the ruins reports the recovery of the triptych of the enthroned Madonna by Antonello da Messina, 1463, which was lodged in the Convent of San Gregorio. The centre panel is intact, but the two sides have been damaged. He has also saved the celebrated collection of majolica vases from Urbino and a quantity of silver objects. The treasury of the high altar in the Cathedral, remarkable for its rich enamel work, has been recovered and deposited in the Archbishop's palace. The new chart of the Straits will await the return to Italy of the hydrographic ship "Staffetta," now engaged in surveys off the coast of Benadir.

The new taxes imposed by the Government for the relief of the earthquake districts should realise some £2,500,000, in addition to the £1,200,000 granted immediately from the Budget surplus. The central fund, including King Victor Emmanuel's donation, now amounts to nearly £300,000. The Pope is said to have received nearly £30,000, which, to judge from the number of refugees harboured by the Vatican, is being spent very rapidly.

Further shocks of earthquake, which, however, were generally slight, were experienced on Jan. 13 over nearly the whole of Northern Italy.

KING EDWARD AND BRITISH PLUCK.

Last week we published extracts from an interview, Mr. Constantine Doress, the first British survivor to return to London after the Messina earthquake, gave to a representative of "Lloyd's News" concerning the disaster. In it Mr. Doress paid a tribute to the magnificent bravery of the two Welsh sailors, Read and Smith, of the Cardiff steamer "Afonwen," who showed great daring in rescuing women and children in the stricken city. The editor of "Lloyd's News" sent a copy of the paper containing the interview to Lord Knollys, and asked his Lordship if he would lay the facts of this story before the King, with the view of some gracious acknowledgment from his Majesty of the heroic conduct which reflected honour on the British race. In reply, the editor of "Lloyd's News" has received the following :—

Buckingham Palace, Jan. 11.

Sir,—I have had the honour of submitting your letter and enclosure to the King. His Majesty is much struck by the act of heroism shown by the two sailors in question, and he has desired me to communicate with the Home Secretary respecting them with a view to their receiving some suitable recognition.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

KNOLLYS.

A FIREMAN'S NARRATIVE.

The R.M.S. "Ophir," which carried nearly 900 refugees from Reggio to Naples, reached Tilbury Dock on Jan. 10. On board was Frederick White, a fireman, of Liverpool, who was in Messina on board the Anglo-American oil-tank steamer "Chesapeake" on the day of the disaster. Immediately after the first shocks he went ashore with three other men. Describing his experiences, he said :—

"We could not see the town, but there were cries of men, women, and children, shrieking and moaning from out the darkness. Daylight at last broke, and we made our way towards the rows upon rows of bricks and fallen masonry which represented the town. As we clambered over the "debris" we could see the dead lying around us in hundreds, besides wounded people who lay here and there pinned among stones, bricks, and wood work, and crying and moaning piteously. Those who had escaped, if not wounded were terrified, and were rushing here and there crying for help. As we had no tools, rescue work was difficult. The first body I pulled out from one heap of bricks and woodwork was that of a woman. She was only clad in her nightdress and was practically cut in two, her legs also being fearfully smashed up. We moved about from place to place, doing all that was possible. I rescued at least thirty people from the ruins. Each of my three companions did quite as much.

"The day wore on till dusk, and we were very tired and hungry, having had no food since the previous evening. We reached the ruins of the Custom House, where we were surprised to see the surviving soldiers, Police and the Custom House officials, in uniform, searching about and looting wholesale. I saw this with my own eyes. About half-past nine at night we got a pile of broken wood together and lit a fire. Others followed our example, and soon we had about a dozen fires going. Nine or ten women sat round ours, wrapped in nothing but a blanket or piece of cloth or any makeshift they could find. The looting soldiers and officials, however, were still busy. They were not contented merely with articles of food and clothing, but were out for articles of value. I saw some sailors from a foreign boat helping the looters, and they took away quite a quantity of rolls of cloth and other things, which they put aboard. To do the soldiers justice, however, I must say that many of them helped numbers of the injured from wrecked buildings.

"On Tuesday morning at daybreak we went round again to see what we could do. The dead and injured lay in all conceivable postures. Some had their faces smashed in, others had arms or legs torn off, and wherever we went the survivors were crying and moaning. Some were running about stark crazy, and others sat or lay on piles of stones lost in thought or groaning. Soon we were cheered by the sight of a large Russian cruiser, which duly landed about 300 men. These fine fellows did wonders in helping the poor wretches. They took the children gently in their arms, bandaged the wounded, and conveyed them on stretchers to the ship. About two hours later a British cruiser landed a detachment of men, who went to work at once to extinguish some of the fires.

"For my own part I had enough of Messina. In the scramble at one of the Italian boats I managed to get aboard and was taken to Naples, where I re-embarked in the "Ophir."

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND.

On January 11th the fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London for the survivors of the Messina earthquake amounted to about £95,000. Of this £76,000 has been remitted to Italy or elsewhere for the relief of the sufferers.

The High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand has remitted a sum of £5,000 to the fund, and has received a telegram of warm thanks from the Italian Government. The Government of new South Wales has also remitted a sum of £5,000, and the gift has been acknowledged by the Italian Premier. The Transvaal Government has decided to contribute £5,000, to be paid in London, to the relief fund.

Among the many other subscriptions received at the Mansion House during the week we notice Messrs. Grindlay and Co. and Messrs Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., £105; Viscount Wolverhampton, £25.

ENTOMBED FOR 18 DAYS.

THREE GIRLS RESCUED ALIVE AT MESSINA.

Rome, Jan. 15.

In Messina to-day—eighteen days after the earthquake—a party of soldiers clearing the ruins near the Church of the Apostles, heard a faint moaning coming apparently from beneath the ground.

Working with utmost care and all possible haste the soldiers, after long efforts, succeeded in dragging from the ruins three girls—one aged twenty, another nineteen, and a third of thirteen.

All were alive and not in a very dangerous condition. They were carried on board the steamer "Savoia."

Messina, Jan. 15.

The rescued girls stated that they had subsisted for eighteen days on onions, wine, oil, and water. Their mother had been crushed to death by the fall of the house, and their father was in America.

MERCHANT OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

The following stirring account of the catastrophes in Calabria and Sicily has been forwarded to Mr. T. W. Moore, Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, by Mr. C. Holdorf, Chief Officer of the Wilson liner "Ebro," of Hull :

As we all know your interest in ships and their happenings, perhaps a short account of the late earthquake at Calabria and Sicily would interest you, especially as it is from an eye-witness. We arrived at Messina at noon, Sunday, 27th Dec. Beautiful weather, but very sultry. The water in the Straits was in a great state of agitation, and current running strong and very irregular.

Monday morning at 5-10 a.m. Ship began plunging and rolling wildly, with sounds as of heavy explosions under the bottom of ship. Jumped out on deck and found it was an earthquake. The air was thick with dust, and it was pitch dark. The crash of the falling buildings, the shrieks and groans of the injured, the frantic prayers of the crowds who rushed out into the streets, make up a scene, combined with the roar of the water and the wild plunging of the ship which cannot be described, and only faintly imagined. Nothing could be seen on account of the darkness and dust, but the quay and square alongside the ship, judging from the sounds, must have been full of people. At 5-15 a.m. another shock followed, more severe than the first. The Custom House collapsed alongside the ship, the wreckage just falling clear of ship. The Naval College and barracks fell in, and a great wave rose from the harbour and swept up the Square and through the streets, rushing back as the water subsided suddenly in the harbour. After this the tumult suddenly stopped in the Square, and we knew the crowds of frantic people had been swept away into the harbour underneath all the piles of goods which washed out of the Custom House into the sea. The quay astern of the ship disappeared into the harbour with the second shock. Less severe shocks occured at short intervals until at 7 a. m. daylight dawned, and some idea of the extent of the disaster could be gained. The once fine City of Messina was a mass of ruins, and all round the harbour as far as could be seen was nothing but heaps of fallen masonry and wreckage; which, the gasometers exploding set on fire After heaving the ship off to her anchor clear of the wreckage and quay, we put our boats over, and together with the crews of other English ships, engaged in rescue work for the rest of the day. When we got ashore we could see better the ruin that had overtaken the City. The smaller streets had been veritable death traps, for as the people rushed out of their houses, the walls had fallen into the streets and in places were piled up about 40 feet completely filling the street. Some of the houses had evidently subsided into the ground before the top portion collapsed, and everywhere were dead and injured partly buried in the ruins. We took the British Consul and child aboard (both injured); we met him on his way down to the quay, and 15 English residents, mostly ladies, two of whom were badly crushed. We took scores of injured to an Italian cruiser in the harbour, and to the Military Hospital at the fort, and women and children to the ships in the harbour.

The Florio steamers did all they could, by rigging awnings, etc., to provide shelters for the people we put aboard, and did all they could to provide for their comfort. The shocks continued in a less severe form until about 1-30 p.m. The water in the harbour was continually rising and subsiding suddenly. The general effect on the people after the worst was over, seemed to be a dull despair and great helplessness, as if the feeling had taken possession of them that nothing worse could happen. Movement in the streets was difficult, as there were great cracks in the streets and piles of masonry everywhere. The squares and open places were filled with the injured, hastily carried there by their friends and left. And everywhere the survivors were looking for friends and relatives. The sights at the hospital were awful, and the small landing-place was crowded with injured, until it proved difficult to find room for them as we brought them over. Being so early in the morning, the shock caught everyone in bed, and no doubt accounts for the heavy death-roll. We on the ships shall not soon forget the long two hours until daylight dawned, wondering and waiting for what was going to happen next. Several of the ships had marvellous escapes. Our ship escaped scot free—how, we do not know, but a good deal, I think, was owing to the goods washed off the shore filling up the space between the ship and the quay, and thus making a good fender for her, and also to excellent moorings.

At 5 p.m. we got under weigh and steamed out of the harbour, the captain having decided to go to Palermo and land our passengers and injured. As we steamed through the Straits we could see that what happened in our corner was only part of what had been happening over a large area. The town of Reggio (opposite Messina) was completely destroyed, and part of it seemed to have slipped into the sea. The town at Faro was a heap of ruins, and all the little villages that stand on the shores of the Straits were laid flat, and in some cases had disappeared altogether. We arrived at Palermo at 8 a.m. next morning, and ours was the first news they had after the first brief notice from a torpedo boat which called to ask for help. Everybody wanted news of relatives and friends, which we could not give them. It is an experience none of us would care to repeat, and the horror of it will stay with us for many a day, but we have satisfaction of having done what we could to relieve or rescue some, although it was only like a drop in the ocean compared to what was waiting to be done. It is reported that the whole contour of the Calabrian coast is altered, and fears are entertained that the navigation of the Straits will be rendered difficult, if not dangerous. But since the occurrence we have steamed through, and by keeping well over to the Sicilian side, found no difficulty, although, seeing the lights are disabled at Faro and Pt. Pezzo, it is not prudent to take the Straits at night time. San Ranieri Light, on Messina breakwater, was showing as usual. Fog has always been cited as our greatest enemy at sea, but after this I shall yield pride of place to earthquakes.

A further interesting and gratifying incident in proof of the ready and valuable assistance rendered by the captains, officers and men of British merchant vessels has been reported to the Secretary of the Guild. The White Star liner "Cretic" was lying at Naples at the time the first detachment of maimed and injured refugees arrived. So stirred were they by the terrible sights which they witnessed that the rank and file of the crew—who were practically all Liverpool men—promptly passed the hat round and raised the handsome sum of 1,240 lire, equivalent to £51. The Commander of the "Cretic" arranged the necessary details for handing the money over, and those of his crew who accompanied him when waiting upon the Mayor for this purpose were a British A.B., a British fireman, a British steward, a British stewardess, and an Italian steward, representing the Italians on board. It speaks well that British sailors should show, in such a practical way, their sympathy with the sufferers, and it is gratifying to think that British merchant ships have succeeded in doing so much in alleviating the misery and distress caused by the earthquakes.

MISS CHARLESWORTH.

Attitude of the Family.

FULL STATEMENT.

Rhyl, January 18.

I have to-day had a long conversation with one who is intimately acquainted with the members of the Charlesworth family, and who is in a position to know their views and doings, says the "Daily Mail's" special correspondent. I am informed that Miss Lilian Charlesworth and the chauffeur Watts, who were in the car when the "accident" happened on Penmaenmawr Road on the night of January 2, stoutly maintain that the statements made by them before their London solicitors on Monday last are correct.

It appears that they were examined minutely and at great length (as was stated in these columns on Tuesday last) not only with regard to the alleged accident, but also in reference to all the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Miss Violet Charlesworth. The affairs of the family were touched upon, and their mode of living. The history of the family was gone into. The question as to the terms upon which Mr. Gratton resided in their house was dealt with. The banking accounts of the various members of the family were inquired into, and above all the circumstances surrounding the mysterious boxes were the subject of many questions.

My informant states that the solicitor pressed Watts and Miss Lilian Charlesworth very closely in regard to what occurred on the cliffs where Miss Violet Charlesworth is supposed to have lost her life. Watts' story differs in material particulars from that told by him to Superintendent Rees, of Conway. His explanation, I understand, is that he was so upset at the time that he hardly knew what took place. His version is that he drove Miss Violet and Miss Lilian Charlesworth to Bangor, reaching there at 5-20. He left the young ladies at the hotel, and arranged to meet them half-an-hour later in the street.

THE ACCIDENT.

In the meantime the young ladies consulted a Bradshaw at the hotel (Miss Lilian Charlesworth's explanation is that they were looking up a train to London, whither they intended to go in a few days). At the appointed time the Misses Charlesworth met him, and they drove away from Bangor. He did not take the Penmaenmawr Road. He declares that after having lost his way, he returned and passed through Bangor on his way to Penmaenmawr at 7-30.

The distance between Bangor and the point where the accident occurred is about twelve miles. The accident occurred at nine o'clock, so that roughly one hour and thirty minutes was spent in traversing twelve miles. Watts declares that there was a delay owing to the fact that something went wrong with the car.

On the vital question as to how the accident occurred he declares that the steering wheel seemed to jump from under Miss Charlesworth's hand and the car turned suddenly towards the stone wall beneath which are the rocks and the sea. Instantly he saw that the situation was hopeless. He says that he reached over, seized Miss Violet Charlesworth with his right hand, and pulled her towards him just as the car collided with the wall. Both were thrown out of the left side and over the wall and down the rocks. In falling he let go of Miss Violet Charlesworth. He later climbed up to the roadway. He was not quite clear whether he was unconscious altogether.

Miss Lilian Charlesworth's statement, I am informed, generally bears out Watts' account of how the accident occurred, but it deals also with her sister's financial position, about which she apparently knew little. She states that she does not know what occupation her father formerly followed, but that he has been retired for some years. Her sister never lent or gave her any money, and her mother made her a monthly allowance which was always paid to her in notes or gold. She was unaware where either her father or her mother banked, or whether even they had banking accounts.

MR. GRATTON'S STATEMENT.

As to the boxes containing the property of Miss Violet Charlesworth, which arrived at Birmingham addressed to "Miss Mackenzie" and "Mr. Miller," Miss Lilian Charlesworth declares that she knew nothing and could not account for them in any way. She was positive that they were not sent from Boderw.

Mr. Gratton, who has lived at Boderw for over a year with the Charlesworth family, states that he was not there as a paying guest, but simply as a friend, and he knew nothing of the finances of the family. He was apparently closely questioned upon the reasons for his going to London, and declares that his only objects were to have the magneto for the second car put right, as he thought it would probably be wanted urgently, and to obtain coats. He was questioned as to why he did not go to search for the body or remain in the house with the two injured people, and his explanation was that he felt that it was very essential to get the magneto ready for immediate use.

He says that, in addition to visiting the Gwalia Hotel and the Minerva Company's premises he made no other call in London except at a restaurant for breakfast.

RAILWAY RETURN.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 400	Rs. 500	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	.....	52
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	600	700	.....	1,300
Total for 3 weeks	1,000	1,200	.....	2,200
COMPARISON.				
Total for Corresponding week of previous year	365	564	3	932
Per mile of Ry.	21	33	.....	54
Total to Corresponding date	963	1,240	6	2,209

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 32
Do. to date.....Rs. 9

Amongst the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Macedonia" were :—Earl and Countess of Londesborough, Lady Denison and Mr. Stewart Wilson.

A review of the work of the London Fire Brigade during 1908 shows that during the year the firemen answered 5,186 calls. There were forty-four lives lost during the year 6res.

GAS COMPANY BOYCOTT.

11,000 Consumers "on Strike."

Paris, January 16.

A strike of an original character has taken place in a number of small suburban towns on the south-east of Paris, were the consumers of gas, consider ing the price charged by the local gas company to be too dear, have unanimously decided not to use any more of that illuminant until the company reduces its prices.

A "Daily Mail" representative yesterday visited Juvisy, Villeneuve, Ablon, Grigny, Savigny, and other places, all of which derive their lighting from the Franco-Belgian Gas Company's works at Juvisy.

Inquiries showed that, since the beginning of the present week, between 11,000 and 12,000 consumers of gas have, by concerted arrangement, turned off the gas at their meters and taken to using mineral oil lamps instead.

"One object," said one of the "strikers," "is to bring the company to its senses by demonstrating that its real customers are not the district municipalities with which it has entered into contracts fixing the price to the consumers, but the consumers themselves, who had no voice in the fixing of the prices.'

It appears that for some years the local gas company, under its contracts with the municipalities, has been charging private consumers at the rate of 3d. per cubic metre, whereas in Paris the price has for several years stood at 2d. per cubic metre. The consumers also object to have to pay certain charges for maintenance.

STRIKE DECIDED.

Before the strike was formally started, meetings were called by the consumers and delegates were appointed to see the manager of the gas company, who offered to reduce the price to 2 1-2d. per metre if the municipalities would prolong the existing contracts for seventeen more years at the same price The answer was considered unsatisfactory, and a strike was immediately decided upon.

Hundreds of leading residents signed the lists boycotting the gas company. Even the Mayor of Juvisy, M. Argelies who is the local M.P., has had his gas turned off to show his sympathy with the consumers, and displays a large, old-fashioned oil lamp at his front door. Delegates are employed continually to watch the houses, and report upon those consumers who have not yet joined the strike, in order that "moral suasion" may be brought to bear on them by members of the committee.

At the gas company's premises the officials stated that they did not take the strike seriously, and that, though hundreds had professedly boycotted the company, they were still using its gas to such an extent that the falling off was scarcely perceptible.

On the other hand, as the company has removed its manometres, which inform the public of the actual total consumption it would seem that they do not wish to give an opportunity for their statement to be verified by figures.

Meanwhile the lamp dealers have been selling hundreds of lamps during the week, and agents for acetylene gas plants and other means of producing illumination, who have swarmed into the district appear to be doing a thriving business.

Yesterday the strike committee held a meeting in a cafe at Juvisy (which has been specially renamed for the occasion the "Cafe of the Protesting Coke") at which it was decided to take steps towards establishing an electric lighting and power station.

THE GUILLOTINE.

Rumoured Pending Execution in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 16.

Rumours of further executions continue to excite Paris, where two, if not three, convicted criminals are known to be lying under sentence of death.

M. Deibler, the public executioner, and his assistants again visited the guillotine yesterday after noon, and are said to have loaded the various parts in a wagon, and made all other preparations for promptly transporting the machine to the place where it may be required. From this it was presumed that an execution may take place in the streets of the capital this morning.

Constant watch was kept throughout last night by a number of reporters on the shed in which the guillotine is kept in the Rue de la Folie-Regnault, in the north-eastern quarter of Paris.

It is also stated that an execution will probably take place on Monday morning at Marseilles.

The French Government has ordered a cinematograph company, who proposed to exhibit in "moving picture" from a representation of the recent quadruple execution of Bethune to destroy the whole of their films. The latter it is alleged were "faked" from snap shot photographs taken at the execution.

The Minister of the Interior has issued instructions to the police not to allow any further cinematograph exhibitions of executions or other morbid scenes to take place in Paris.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 5th December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 25,808, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 8,600. The total earnings from 1st January to 5th December, 1908, were Rs. 3,14,089, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of 29, Rs. 598.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 5th December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,209, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 125. The total earnings from 1st January to 5th December, 1908, were Rs. 43,921, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 288.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,773, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 36. The total earnings from 1st January to 5th December, 1908, were Rs. 99,134, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,884.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are your children broken in rest by a sick child suffering with pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, is produced by natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It softens the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine vendors throughout the world.

MR. HESS' TRIAL.

The trial of Mr. Henry Hess who has been convicted on two charges opened at the Old Bailey on January 15.

He was charged on five counts:—

With making and publishing false statements as a director of the Common Weal Consolidated, Ltd.

With obtaining valuable securities by false pretences.

With fraudulently applying to his own use part of the property of the company.

With wilfully and corruptly making an untrue declaration.

With committing wilful perjury.

Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. Graham Campbell were counsel for the Treasury.

Mr. Hess was represented by Mr. F. E Smith, K. C., Mr. Travers Humphreys, and Mr. Wentner.

Mr. Muir, in his opening statement, traced the case back to 1901, when Mr. Hess was editor of the "Critic." The avowed object of the journal was to expose and denounce persons guilty of fraud in connection with the promotion and conduct of public companies.

The accused, said Mr. Muir, claimed the confidence of the investing public, and secured it to a degree which approached almost absolute blind faith.

Counsel then traced the formation of the companies. By 1901 there were three companies called the Common Weal Syndicate, each with a capital of £5,000, and the profits were stated to be 94 per cent., 80 per cent. and 54 per cent. The defendant who was the sole director, suggested the amalgamation of the three companies into one large concern.

The basis of that proposal was that the £15,000 of working capital was then in existence. The Common Weal Consolidated was formed with a capital of £50,000, £40,000 being issued as fully paid up shares to the vendors. Hess, as proprietor of the "Critic" agency, was given £10,000 in shares for that agency.

The statement that the £15,000 cash capital was in existence was, the prosecution alleged, false.

At that date £8,572 of that £15,000 had been appropriated by Hess and used for his own purposes and counsel did not apprehend that fact would be disputed. A statement in the books meant, if it meant anything, that Henry Hess, the sole director, had lent himself those moneys without security at 2 8-4 per cent. interest.

When the company went into compulsory liquidation the defendant made a statement that he had paid £10,000 to a firm called Harry Freeman Cohen and Company. Asked where he got the £10,000 from, the defendant said it was his share of a joint transaction he had with Mr. Louis Joel in South Africa.

In this year, said counsel, Harry Freeman Cohen was dead, and Louis Joel had no banking account at the Bank of Africa, on which the defendant said the draft was made.

Hess further said that he paid the money to Cohen personally, and named three partners of the firm as witnesses to the transactions. The books of Cohen showed no record of any transaction with the defendant or his syndicate and Cohen's wife and nephew said they had never heard of the three persons mentioned by the defendant.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE KING'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

Date of Their Majesties' Arrival.

Berlin, Jan. 15.

I am officially informed that the King and Queen will arrive in Berlin on the morning of February 8, and will leave on the morning of February 12. This is the first definite and authoritative announcement in Berlin of the date of the visit. The programme of the visit will be published when it has received the formal personal sanction of the King.

There outstanding ceremonies will be a brilliant State banquet on the night of their Majesties' arrival, a Court ball on February 10, and a gala performance at the Opera on February 11. Each of these entertainments will be characterised by the splendour for which the Kaiser's Court is famous.

The Lord Chamberlain, Count Eulenburg, has only been awaiting the fixing of the date of the Royal visitors' arrival before initiating many arrangements for their accommodation and entertainment. A fine suite of apartments on the first floor of the Castle will at once be prepared. Work was also begun to-day under the plans of the Corporation of Berlin, which has held the arrangements in abeyance pending an official announcement of the date. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen will extend the customary greeting to the King and Queen at the Brandenburg Gate, and if the plan is found feasible will invite them to be the city's guests at the Town Hall. The British colony is exceedingly anxious, if it suits their Majesties' pleasure and convenience, to show them some mark of esteem.

Nothing will be left undone by the German official world to make a visit agreeable to the King and Queen in the highest degree. The Press have till now refrained from discussing the visit, but my inquiries indicate that comment will be conspicuously friendly, though a studied effort will be made to avoid overestimating the political importance of the occasion.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES

5, rue de l'Universite. Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 JANUARY 1909.

I. — La Jeune fille bien Elevee, dernier partie, par M. Rene Boylesve.
II. — Fenelon Avant le Precepteorat du duc de Bourrogne, par M. Fortunat Strowski
III. — La Femme Et La Societe Francaise Dans La Premiere Moitie du XVII Siecle—L'Enfance et L'Education, par M. G. Fagniez, ed L'Academie des Sciences morales.
IV. — Le Roman D'Une Princesse, par Mme la comtesse Roger de Comeon.
V. — Le Diocese D'Alet sous L'Episcopat de Nicolas Pavillon (1639-1677), par M. Etienne. Dejean
VI. — Les Indigenes Algeriens.—I. La Suppression des Anciennes Institutions at la Desagregation de la Societe Arabe, Par M. Rouire.
VII — Revue Dramatique.—L'Oiseau Bleue a la Renaissance,—Le Lys au Vaudeville, par M. Rene Doumic.
VIII. — Revues Etrangeres. — A Propos d'un Nouveau Livre sur Gentile de Fabriano par M. T. e Wyzewa.
IX. — Essais et Notices.— La Chute d'une impera, trice, par M. Raymond de Vogue.
X. — Chroniques de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie, Francaise.
XI. — Bulletin Bibli graphique.

LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES

Publiera dans ses Prochaines Livraisons,

Les Unis, par M. Bouard Rod.—Pierre et Therese, par M. Maurice Prevost.—Les Pieces Petit, par M. Paul Bourget, de l'Academie francaise.—Un Roman de M. Rene Bazin, de l'Academie francaise.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Macedonia" Jan. 29.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer "Macedonia," arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. During the voyage she experienced strong North-eastern monsoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abid, Mr A M S
Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Bradley, Mrs
Bramwell, Mr A
Coleman, Miss
Cable, Mr W A
Careless, Mr L J
Consterdine, Mr
Careless, Mr L J
Duncan, Miss
Downing, Mr S G
Dennison, Lady I
Dennison, Valet & Maid
Fraser, Mr
Glendinning, Miss
Garner, Mr E
Horne, Mr & Mrs
Harrison, Mr R
Irvine, Miss C
Ingham, Mr
Jones, Miss Y
Johnson, Mr J
Kennedy, Mr T
Kinsley, Miss K
Lady Irene Denison
Lea, Mr C H
Londesborough Earl of
Lumley, Misses
Mrs Oertels Ayah
Murray, Miss R
Maynard, Miss M C
Mellis, Miss D
McCombie, Miss
Meredith, Miss
McGregor, Mrs M E
Madbill, Miss
McPhedran, Dr & Mrs
McHattie, Mr and Mrs
McHattie, Miss
Manceaffle, Mrs & Maid
Milton, Mr and Mrs
Nixon, Mrs and Infant
Nutton, Mr and Mrs
Osmaston, Rev J B
Oliver, Miss Dr B C
Priestley, Mrs
Parsons, Miss D
Russell, Mr and Mrs and children and infant
Riddle, Mr B
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs
Saunders, Mrs
Scott, Miss
Spencer, Mr F E
Thomas, Mrs B
Tramper, Mr
Willis, Capt and Mrs a nd infant
Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs
Williamson, Mr
Woods, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alves, Mr
Asfar, Mr A
Asfar, Mr G
Asfar, Miss J
Barstow, Capt, and Mrs nurse and infant
Buchanan, Mrs E
Baker, Mrs J L
Bigg, Mr R H
Buns, Mr W A
Brewer, Miss M C
Brown, Mr R
Beasley, Mr S N
Chinoy, Mr and Mrs
Clarke, Miss D H
Chelmondeley, Miss
Countess of Londesborough
Cosgrave, Rev Canon
Clarke, Miss D H
Coutts, Mrs W S
Chene, Miss M
Collett, Mr A P
Clark, Mr and Mrs
Chassier, Mrs
Chevrier, Mr and Mrs
Cleland, Mrs Dr
Cosgrave Rev Can
Dalton, Miss
Fox, Miss
Finnis, Miss G M
Forman, Rev and Mrs
Foster, Mr G N
Fleming, Mr W
Graham, Mr and Mrs
Gead, Mr and Mrs
Graham, Mr L D
Gripenberg, Mr and Mrs
Grijon, Mr T
Hearn, Mr and Mrs
Hinrichs, Mr W
Hessing, Mr
Hunter, Mr J G
Henderson, Mr E S
Jackson, Miss
Knowles, Mrs & Maid
Low, Mr A
Low, Miss
Manning, Mr E Owen
McConnell, Mrs and Miss
Mackaller, Miss
Morst, Mr L
Maynard, Miss
McGregor, Mrs M E
Mabli, Miss M
Oliver, Miss Dr
Osmaston, Rev
Peddar, Miss
Pinkerton, Mr and Mrs
Peace, Mr and Mrs
Packard, Mr
Pilgrim, Mrs
Reid, Capt
Retherford, Mr and Mrs
Roberts, Mr
Shore, Capt W
Slaske, Mr C O
Sawyer, Miss J
Sheridan, Mr J C
Steeples, Capt
Shingleton, Miss
Shakespeare, Col
Sprott, Mr G H
Smalley, Mr and Mrs
Simpson, Mr M G
Tweedale, Mrs L
Twomby, Miss L
The Jam Sahibs, 2 A D C
Tweedale, Mr Joseph
Thornton, Mr
Wilson, Mr E S
Von Wart, Mr
Wilson, Mr E S
Ward, Mrs
Woolston, Mr
Younghusband, Col
Young, Mr E

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr F S
Bell, Mr W M
Roberts, Mr G A
Russell, Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Bunscombe, Major
Eagle,

THE PROPOSED INDIAN REFORMS.

Opinion in England.

THE following letters have been published in the "Times":—

SIR J. BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

Sir,—The proposed reforms of the Indian Legislative Councils are welcomed enthusiastically by Hindu politicians; they are eyed with very serious misgivings by the Mahomedan community. Both feelings are evoked by a single feature of the scheme. It is not the expansion of the elective element, not the increased authority of the Councils, that delights one camp and disappoints another, but the arrangements which are suggested by the Home Government for the registration of votes—arrangements which might not improbaly throw almost all the elective seats into the hands of the lawyers, schoolmasters and journalists, who are the stalwarts of the Hindu National Party.

Direct popular voting in India would be difficult to organise, dangerous in its incidents, and misleading in its results, and the members of the Legislative Councils who hold office by election are chosen, not by the votes of the public, but by committees or corporations, which, though constituted for other than political purposes, are assumed to express the political views of important sections of the population. These bodies include chambers of commerce, associations of landholders, and the Universities; but the most numerous and (for this purpose) the most important are the boards which have been established throughout the country for the management of rural and municipal affairs. These boards have almost invariably returned to the Legislative Councils, not men of practical experience, but lawyers, who find in aggressive politics an aptitude and an advertisement. Their monopoly of these seats is due in great measure to the procedure of election. The boards do not vote direct for declared candidates; they each elect a delegate, and the delegates meet in conclave, where, after unreported discussion, candidates are selected and votes are cast for them. The arrangement lends itself with peculiar facility to political wire-pulling; the delegates are few in number, and the trouble and expense involved by delegation tends to limit selection to professional politicians.

So far as the Provincial Legislative Councils are concerned (to which the Government wisely proposes to limit the privilege of a non-official majority) the general effect of the reforms (stated approximately) will be to double their size, to raise the non-official element from under a half to over a half, and to increase the proportion of elected members from a third to two-fifths. This increase in the strength of the elective element is secured (very prudently) not by adding to the relative elective strength of the rural and municipal boards but by the inclusion of members for the

MORE EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

of the land-holding community and of the Mahomedan community. But in place of permitting these communities to choose their own members, it is suggested that their privileges should, so to speak, be pooled with those of the rural and municipal boards, and the members to represent the two communities and the boards should be chosen by an electoral college, which is to be formed by the votes of the land-holding community and of the boards, but to which the Mahomedan community, as such, will not contribute. Thus a college which is to represent three elements would be formed directly by only two of them. Mahomedans generally form but a small minority both of the land-holding community and of the boards, so that the electoral college would be constituted by the votes of Hindus only. As a safeguard it is provided that the college must include a number of Mahomedans proportionate to the Mahomedan share of the members that are to be elected by it. That it to say, if the college is to elect three Hindus and one Mahomedan,, one-fourth of the college must be Mahomedan and if this fourth is not supplied by election the Government will intervene and supply it by nomination. But, so far as election goes, the arrangements will leave the Mahomedans, dependent for their share upon the votes of Hindus, who will certainly not be inclined to select Mahomedans who are known to be loyal to their own community. The Mahomedans who will have the best chances of election will be those whom their own community is inclined to stigmatise as renegades.

The introduction of this electoral college is apparently designed to meet two difficulties. In the first place, if Mahomedans are permitted to vote as a community they would in some cases have a double vote, since certain of them enjoy the franchise qualifications for rural and municipal boards, and vote upon elections to these boards. Secondly, difficulty is apprehended in collecting the voting power of the Mahomedan community, which is, of course, not concentrated in certain areas but is intermixed with the Hindu population. The first of these difficulties undoubtedly exists: but it raises no new problem, as it affects the constitution of the present Legislative Councils, and the complication which it introduces is theoretical rather than practical. A large proportion of those who now elect members to represent the Universities and the chambers of commerce may also vote upon elections to rural and municipal boards, or may be members of these boards, and they are to be left in enjoyment of this

DOUBLE VOTING CAPACITY.

The case is similar with the landholders, who are now to be granted special representation upon the Legislative Councils; most of them may also vote upon elections to the boards or be elected to them. The second difficulty is really non-existent. Throughout the length and breadth of the country there are Mahomedan associations—or anjumans—whose functions are primarily connected with education, but which are quite capable of voicing the wishes of the community and of electing persons to represent it. An objection may be raised that their constitution is not sufficiently definite or regular to fit them for the exercise of electoral functions. Under the existing law elections to the Legislative Councils are not complete until endorsed by the Government, so that legal difficulties arising out of electoral procedure may be avoided, and obviously unfit persons can be excluded. It is now proposed that election shall be legally complete in itself, and there is certainly a need of greater precision in the definition of electorates. But this could be met by a law enabling associations to register themselves, subject to such limitations as may be required to prevent them from being unduly numerous or ineffectually small, and providing for the formation by each association of a committee to exercise its electoral function. There should be no reason to apprehend that such a provision would not be accepted by the Mahomedan community. It would also be useful for the more definite organisation of existing and future associations of landholders.

As matters stand, then, the Mahomedans are to be denied the right to vote as a community for reasons which are not pressed in the case of other societies. Their suspicions are increased by the enthusiasm with which the proposed arrangements are greeted by the Hindu politicians, from whose

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA

they have consistently held aloof; and it is not surprising that they should apprehend that the Secretary of State's proposals are calculated to submerge their individuality, and should regard his scheme, not merely as an unworthy return for loyalty, but as conflicting with the assurances that were given them by the Viceroy two years ago. They will not be consoled by the aphorism that minorities must expect to suffer.

I will add that, if we wish to secure honest voting and the return of men of practical capacity, it is desirable that each electoral body, whether a rural or municipal board, an association of landholders, or a committee representing Mahomedan interests, should vote direct, and not through the agency of electoral delegates. We are forced to gather the wishes of the people from groups which stand between them and the Government, but it is really unnecessary to interpose a second filter. Deliberate judgment will count for more in the voting of the original electoral bodies, acting independently, than in the proceedings of a mixed collection of delegates. The interposition of electoral delegates between electors and candidates was apparently designed to give effect to the law under which a candidate, to be successful, must obtain, not a bare majority, but a majority of the total number of votes recorded. This condition, if now left standing, can, however, be easily met by providing that each electoral body should not merely vote for a single candidate, but in its voting paper should record in order of preference the names of the candidates whom it would support, failing the election of its first choice. In compiling the votes an absolute majority can readily be secured to the most favoured candidate by striking off those who on a first count—or on a second count—stand at the bottom of the list, and transferring the votes given for them to the candidates who have been selected by the voters as their second or third alternative. I may mention that when drafting the regulations for the Legislative Council of the new province I was permitted to follow these lines, and the first elections were successfully caried out upon them.

It is, of course, necessary under this system that those who intend to stand for election should declare their candidature beforehand, and not hold back till election actually commences. But this is in itself obviously desirable, and has lately been insisted upon by at least one provincial Government.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Sir,—By your indulgence I would make a few remarks on the letter of Sir Charles Crosthwaite in the "Times" of this morning but only in its allusion to the desecration of the mosque at Titaghur, near Calcutta. The accuracy of my friend Mr. Stephen Wheeler's knowledge of past Indian events is perfected by heredity but the parallelism implied by his note in the "Times" of yesterday between the religions riot of 1893 in Bombay and the rioting at Titaghur is altogether misleading. In the Bombay riot of 1893, and in all similar Bombay riots within my memory, there was no political animus, but only the "odium theologicum" that exists everywhere in India between Hindu and Moslem, and in India, and out of India, between Moslem and Moslem, and not one of them ever called for record beyond the chronicle of the local newspapers. At Muscat some fifty years ago, strolling northward out of the city (a miracle of survival from medieval times), I came at sundown upon a solitary white mosque, in which about a dozen Moslems were at prayer, white-robed and white-bearded, and beside each his gleaming sword or dagger, of such well devised form and decoration that instantaneously one's arm started forward to put them to their imperative purpose—the very perfection of art in a deadly weapon. My interpreter explained to me that they were there for use against any scamp who in passing might chance to insult these venerable worshippers. A day or two afterwards, while in the "halva" (sweetmeat) bazaar there was suddenly an uproarious chivy after a naked youth who had played some such prank upon his co-religionists in a neighbouring mosque. But this time the offender was not done to death. The leaping of his pursuers at every other step high and higher in air, and the frantic flourishes of their swords and daggers in every direction soon exhausted them, and the boy got off; when the men walked demurely back to complete their prayers, all very much after the manner of the collapse of the duels between the hero and "the villain of the piece" in our Drury Lane pantomimes. For the brief while, the uproar was pandemoniacal, and the scene brilliantly picturesque, but there was wanting the tragical touch of shed blood, and the very by-standers smiled at the farcical close of the improvised drama. So far as I was ever able to judge, the religious riots in Bombay were, more or less of this character.

Nor should the significance of the rioting at Titaghur be exaggerated. All India, all Southern Asia, all the countries within the "Cistus latitudes" of the globe, are "tantric"—a Sanscrit word meaning "woven" and "threaded," and, in its final sense, "ritualistic," but which, having due regard to the character of the ritual of the "tantric" sects of Hinduism, can only be intelligibly translated by such English words as "Corybantic," "Tarantulic," and "hysterical." All energy drains off in that way in southern countries; and Casanova has told us of the sort of "tantric" condition he induced in himself for the final solution of his mere abstruse mathematical problems; and we are all familiar with the Malayan habit of "running amuck"; and this fundamental fact—that India is a "tantric" country—should never be ignored in the consideration of any of the problems arising out of the natural instincts and acquired habits, and tendencies, and hopes and aspirations, of the people of India.

THE UNREST IN BENGAL.

The so-called "unrest" in Bengal has a reality in the legitimate discontent of the Anglicised rising generation all over India. Our system of education has made their gods, and their splendid litarature, and their immemorial industrial arts, all lost treasures to them; and we have unfitted them for any employment in their own country, while we have no adequate employment to offer them in this country; and we deserve any revenge they may be moved to have on us for the spiritual and material ruin we have brought on them. Their disaffection has been taken advantage of by the lordly landowners of Bengal in vain terror of our unsettling the "Permanent Settlement," and by a few Calcutta vakils who fancy that their professional prospects are threatened by "the Partition of Bengal." This is the reality, and the justification of the "unrest." But the great body of the educated youth of India are still loyal to the "British Raj"; and the Princes are absolutely loyal, and, thanks to the Duke of Connaught, even passionately loyal; while the hundred of millions of ryots throughout the immense outstretched peninsula remain, as they ever have remained, absolutely indifferent as to who their rulers may be—Rajputs, Afghans, Mo(n)gols, Mahrattas, Portuguese, Dutch English, or Russians. In their own locution, they "Don't care a 'dam,"—a harmless phrase we have profaned by confusing it with "le celebre" '—d—n' "Anglais" a confusion typical of our handling of most "things Indian."

In short disorder, moral and physical, is part of "the order of nature." In their wary wisdom the Brahmans of India have always recognised this in the "tantric" rites of the Hindus. Mahomet also recognised it. Only we ignore it; and prefer to sit on every safety valve of the indigenous social life of India until there is a more or less dangerous explosion; when our only treatment of it is the administration of some political "placebo." What we want in the Government of India, and this means in our district officers, is—what was so seldom, if ever, wanting in the Indian Civil servants of the old East India Company—a more sympathetic understanding and a firmer hand. Sympathy and strength will always rule India in contentment and loyalty; and, where the district officer is an Englishman, he is nothing but a fool if his district gets out of hand.

"The Kingdom of Heaven" is in us. That is all right. But let there be enough Devil also—enough simultaneously to shoot down any would-be assassin begoggled brute of a squabby motorist, or mildest Bengali babu.

January 9.

SYED AMEER ALI.

Sir,—There is evidently a misapprehension in some quarters regarding the attitude of the Moslem League (and of the Mahomedans generally) towards Lord Morley's scheme of Indian reforms, and attempts are being made to discount or discredit Mahomedan feelings and opinions.

The Mahomedans, equally with other moderate sections of the population, gratefully acknowledge the extension of political privileges. But they are bound to examine the details so that in the pratical application of the scheme they may not be placed at a disadvantage. This, they believe, would not only be contrary to the intentions of Government, but probably prove fatal to the successful working of the reforms. In asking for modifications such as would properly and adequately safeguard their interests, they ask for no special privilege in derogation of the just rights of any other class or community; they demand nothing more than that their representation on the Councils and other representative bodies should under the projected reforms be real and not illusory, substantial and not nominal. They are anxious to work in harmony with all sections of the population, but they will not consent to be dragged at the wheels of a majority along any course it may choose to take. This, if I interpret rightly the feelings and opinions of my people, is the position they have taken up.

During the whole course of my public life I have consistently laboured to promote concord and good feelings among the two communities. I have always maintained cordial relations with leading Hindus. My remarks, therefore, will perhaps be accepted as free from bias of any kind.

In India the rank and file of the two communities are still widely divided in habits, customs, and traditions of race and religion—a more dominant factor than in European countries—all of which tend to produce the feelings and thoughts which govern the actions of peoples. The Hindu is most anxious to preserve and extend the ascendency he has gained, the Mahomedan aspires to obtain a share of the benefits promissed to India by British rule. Under existing conditions and in the present state of feeling among the general body of the two nationalities a system of popular electorates recommended in the despatch of the Secretary of State would lead to constant friction, heartburnings, and complaints. In certain localities (and recent events fully justify the prediction) worse results may be apprehended.

That a joint electorate consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans, under such conditions would not assure adequate representation to the Mahomedan community, would be obvious to any unprejudiced mind. But the question has been clouded with so

MANY FALLACIES

that it becomes necessary to call attention to some of the salient features of the proposal against which Mahomedan opinion has unanimously ranged itself.

Under the proposed scheme (without going into details) the electoral machinery at every stage would be controlled by an overwhelming non-Moslem majority versed in modern political tactics. This explains the exultation with which it has been received and the tenacity with which the Mahomedan demand for communal representation is objected to. In electorates of the kind proposed every efforts would be made to divide Mahomedan votes, and to return to the electoral colleges and the Councils only such Mahomedans as would be acceptable to the majority. At this moment in some parts of the country "Extremist" views are predominant; here, it is needless to say no Mussulman, unless he subscribed to those doctrines, would have the remotest chance of election. Not much exercise of imagination is required to understand the combinations by which a Mahomedan unacceptable to the majority may be defeated.

In considering the question of mixed electorates another fact must be borne in mind. The two communities often differ greatly in material circumstances. No Mahomedan is found following the vocation of sowcar, mahajan, or bunniah; in the legal and other professions his number can hardly be compared to that of the Hindus. In State service the disparity is striking. Owing to the difference in the standard of living, rank to rank, generally speaking the Mahomedan is less affluent than the Hindu. Under these conditions the franchise qualification would have to be sensibly modified, otherwise the franchise limit would be so narrowed as to make Mahomedan representation practically of little value.

To allay Mahomedan apprehensions Lord MacDonnell stated in the "Times" of Jan. 6 that Lord Morley's scheme aims at securing to the Mahomedans a proportionate minimum representation; and that "it does not preclude the electors or the majority of them from forgoing the advantage they possess, and giving to the minority at a particular election a

LARGER REPRESENTATION THAN THE MINIMUM

to which under the scheme they are entitled." So that according to him, if one Mahomedan obtained the entire Mussulman votes, and another a larger number of Hindu votes, the result would be that the Mahomedans, instead of one, would have the good fortune of possessing two representatives. With some experience in the interpretation of documents. I venture to say that the language of the despatch furnishes no warrant for Lord MacDonnell's construction. The intention may be there; it is not only not expressed but the context rebuts it.

Assuming, however, that Lord MacDonnell's interpretation is correct, it would be considered a very mixed blessing. A Mahomedan brought in wholly or partly by Hindu votes would be pledged wholly or partly to the views of his political supporters; he would be used as a counterpoise to his Mahomedan colleague, and, to use a colloquialism, would often be putting a spoke in his wheel. Illustrations of how this may be done are not wanting in the House of Commons. A nominee of the majority posing as a Mahomedan representative would often do more harm to Mussulman interests than if they were wholly unrepresented.

The principle of proportional representation possesses, no doubt, the recommendation of simplicity as furnishing an easy solution to an unprecedentedly difficult problem. But its simplicity should not it is submitted, lead us to overlook the prejudice it would cause to the Mahomedans. There is no question the Hindu population largely exceeds the Mahomedan in number; but the real figure in the first case is swelled to its stated dimensions by the inclusion of masses of people whose very touch the real Hindu regards as defilement with whom he would hold no social converse, and who are called, or call themselves, Hindus for census purposes alone

OTHER COMMUNITIES.

Communities like thoseof the Chandals, Chamars, Musshirs, Bhangis, etc.—names familiar enough to the Indian administrator—can never hope to rise in the social scale, or to sit in the same assembly as the caste people, the real Hindus. They will in all probability never hear of Lord Morley's scheme or take the faintest interest in its working. The Mahomedans number, according to official figures, over 53,000,000. They are unequally distributed over the whole country, and vary in material and social conditions, not only in the different provinces, but in different parts of the same province. The only province in which there is any approximation in the circumstances of the two great communities is the Punjab. Here, the followers of Islam, like the Hindus, are found in all strata of society. Here, therefore, it may be possible to apply the principel of proportional representation without prejudice to the interests of either. But in the other provinces the conditions are totally different. For example, in the United Provinces, the upper and middle classes of Mahomedans are mostly office holders, scholars, professional men, and what in French would be called "rentiers" of different degrees, descendants generally of men who occupied good-positions under the former rule. The social importance of the Mahomedans in the life of the province, as has been admitted by successive Governors, can hardly be gauged by their numerical proportion. Proportional representation applied to the United Provinces would work enormous injustice to Mahomedan representation, and would create a feeling of resentment, of which indications are already forthcoming. The same remarks apply to the other provinces.

If Mahomedan representation is to have any real meaning, it must be, as the Mahomedans urge, adequate and substantial. If the Mahomedan representatitives are to be of any practical use to their people or to the State, their number on the Councils and on other representative bodies must be such as to give their utterances some weight. And this has become especially important owing to the decision of the Secretary of State to give non-official majorities to the Provicial Councils and the further extension in their powers and privileges.

The importance of a nation cannot always be adjudged on numerical considerations. Whatever may be the view regarding the historical and political position of the Mahomedans, to which the Government of India attaches some value, Mahomedan loyalty in an asset to the Empire which I venture to submit ought not to be lightly put aside.

Reform Club, Jan. 9.

MAJOR SYED HASSAN (BILGRAMI).

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns for the following answer to Lord MacDonnell's letter to the "Times" of yesterday morning? In that letter his lordship gives an interpretation of Lord Morley's scheme of electoral colleges which an unassisted study of its words would not seem to warrant. "Let it be supposed," says the scheme "that the total population of the province is twenty millions, of whom fifteen millons are Hindoos and five millions Mahomedans, and the number of members to be elected twelve. Then since the Hindoos are to the Mahomedans as three to one, nine Hindoos should be elected to three Mahomedans." Again, "divide the province into three electoral areas, in each of which three Hindus and one Mahomedan are to be returned. Then in each of these areas constitute an electoral college, consisting of, let us say, 100 members. In order to preserve the proportion between the two religions, seventy-five of these should be Hindus and twenty-five Mahomedans." Thus, to the man in the street, the root-idea of the whole scheme is clearly this—"preserving of the proportion between the two religions." Further on we read tnat the electoral college having thus been formed "would be called upon to elect three representatives for the Hindoos and one for the Mahomedans." Here, it is true, we are not told that the representatives must be Hindoos in the one case and Mahomedans in the other. But read with the context and in the spirit of the previous portions of the section, the sentence does not seem to admit of any other meaning. If so, my contention holds good, and the doubling of the Mohomedan representation under certain circumstances, as contemplated in Lord MacDonnell's letter, cannot occur.

But the high authority of his lordship's interpretation entitles it to the greatest weight; and it is, therefore, incumbent upon us to examine what its effect would be if it were adopted as

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

At the first blush it would seem that nothing would in that event be wanting to make the Mahomedans happy. Not only would they have the proportion of their representatives fixed, but there could no longer be any "hanky panky" about the elections, and they would always be able to send to the Council the man of their choice. But all our hopes, all our pleasant anticipations are dashed to the ground the very next moment. What is given with one hand is taken away with the other. We are told that the representative of the Mahomedans need not necessarily be a Mahomedans. There is undoubtedly something fascinating about this doctrine of altruistic unselfishness, of brotherly love and self-effacement, which would enable the Mahomedans willingly to elect the Hindoos as their representatives, but as a question of practical politics I am afraid the idea is Utopian—judged even by English standards. When the different races and religions of India can settle their differences amicably after this fashion there will be no need for elaborate and long considered schemes and schedules fixing the proportion of representatives of the various communities on the legislative assemblies. But the millennium is not yet—certainly not in India. In the present backward condition of the Mahomedans—backward in wealth, political education, and organisation—danger to their interest lurks behind any scheme that would permit them to elect non-Mahomedans as their representatives. Intrigues, cabals, undue persuation or pressure from more powerful Hindoo neighbours or patrons, on whom the Mussulman elector may in many ways be dependent, will come into play in the machinery of election to the detriment of true Mahomedan representation. Under all the circumstances of the case, therefore, the Mahomedans would prefer to forego the spiritual pleasure and the privilege of being able to elect members of other communities to represent them in the Council Chambers of the Empire—though they would, of course, not grudge that privilege to any other community that my desire it. The Mahomedans of India as a whole, and as represented by the All-India Muslim League, are firmly decided in favour of communal representation as the only way of securing to them their

FULL ELECTORAL RIGHTS.

This demand involves no absurdity, and it has never been shown to be impracticable. Personally I consider it far more workable in practice than the scheme of electoral colleges, about which I have serious doubts. I am, moreover, fully convinced that such communal representation, so far from being a couse of bitterness of feeling or of mutual jealousies, will tend—by removing all sources of chronic irritation and of bickering—quickly to establish amicable relations and friendly co-operation between different Indian communities in the business of the Empire as a whole—a consummation no one could desire more ardently than the present writer, or, what is more to the purpose, the All-India Muslim League.

We now come to the question of the proportion of representation—numerically—which the Mahomedan community of India claims—a question which should not be mixed up or confused, as has sometimes been done, with that of the methods or system of election. Among the grounds, as stated by Lord MacDonnell, on which Mahomedans base their claim for special consideration, I notice some important omissions. The historical Mahomedan deputation to Lord Minto (of 1906) mentioned one such ground to be "the value of the contribution which they (the Mahomedans) made to the defence of the Empire," and his Excellency, in acknowledging the address, said: "And you justly claim that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of your community, and the service it has rendered to the Empire." It is not for Mahomedans to brag of such service, but are they or are they not justified in placing reliance on the words, amounting to a pledge, of a Viceroy of India? In the interest of truth, moreover it must be stated that for more than a quarter of a century the

MAHOMEDANS, AS A BODY,

have been steadfast in their loyalty to the British Government, and have given solid, ungrudging, self-sacrificing, support to the British Throne through fair weather and foul. It is true that, if I may be permitted to borrow Lord MacDonnell's words, "it would be difficult to express in numbers the value of such considerations' as mere sentiments of loyalty; but it is sincerely to be hoped that the day is far distant when British administrators will ignore or be little such sentiments—though it must be admitted that, "on democratic principles,' judged by the views of their latter-day exponents, it is disloyalty that seems to possess the greater merit. But for all that Lord MacDonnell is not wanting in generosity. He is disposed to treat Mahomedan claims "for the present" (I quoted the words) with tenderness. But only for the present. This of course, leaves a sword of Damocles hanging over us. We are not told when it will descend on our devoted heads, but presumably we must prepare ourselves for that catastrophe when, on democratic principles, the partition of Bengal has been cancelled, "the greatest political blunder" of the age rectified, and Bengal rendred peaceful and quite from end to end—till next time. Then it will be time to put a stop to this temporary "coddling" of the Mahomedans and to "pay them out" for their defection from the "National" movement in India. Finally, the Hindoo community may certainly be congratulated on having secured, once again, the powerful advocacy of their old friend and champion but such advocacy, on the part of one so exalted in rank and position and of such commanding influence as his lordship, when too pronounced in favour of a particular class in India, does not always lead to happy results—to the healing of wounds, the union of hearts. It will, no doubt, be in his lordship's recollection that during the Persian-Nagri character dispute of the period of his rule in the United Provinces of India his orders led to quite opposite results. The Mahomedans have not forgotten the incident, which caused them great pain.

I apologise sincirely for trespassing to such an extent on your valuable space, but the question is of vital importance to Mahomedan interests, and it is but fair that their point of view should be placed before the public. Want of space leaves me no alternative than that of postponing the consideration of some other aspects of this subject.

210 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., Jan. 7.

THE NIGERIAN EXPEDITION.

Native Opposition.

THREE ARMED TRIBES OF CANNIBALS.

Bendi (via Lagos), Dec. 16.

The operations undertaken with a view to opening up the unadministered country in Southern Nigeria are proceeding. Three columns have concentrated at a point forty miles inside the unexplored region and a large base camp has been formed.

From this base small columns under the command of Major Margesson of the South Wales Borderers, Major Power, of the Buffs, and Captain Hosley, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, are dealing with the surrounding tribes.

Some opposition has already been offered, and two men of the South Nigeria Regiment have been wounded.

Lieut.-Colonel Trenchard, of the Royal Scotts Fusiliers, is in supreme command, and the operations are excepted to last until next May.

The heat is excessive and the troops suffer not a little.

Considerable opposition is expected from the Okpoto, Munshi, and Ibi tribes, who are well armed. These tribes practise human sacrifices and are addicted to cannibalism and to the traffic in slaves. They appear to be determined to resist to the uttermost the approach of the white man.

The Munshis are the most advanced of these tribes and are traders. Their neighbours, the Okpoto, are more degraded.

The Ibi tribesmen are especially truculent, and the whole tribe, which numbers twenty thousand warriors, has been "doctored" for war.

It was from this tribe that Mr. Hives, a political officer who recently attempted a peaceful entry into their country, narrowly escaped with his life.

Lieut.-Colonel Trenchard has in his command about seven hundred men of the Southern Nigeran Native Regiment and some sixty Europeans. With the force are also three political officers and four doctors.

TROOPS FOR SOMALILAND.

1,000 EXTRA MEN TO COPE WITH THE MAD MULLAH.

London, Jan. 16.

In view of the renewed activity of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland steps are being taken to bring the forces in Somaliland up to a total of some 1,600 men, which means that one thousand are being taken into the country from outside in addition to the six hundred already there.

There is not the least intention, Reuter's Agency states, of embarking upon any expedition against the Mullah, but every precaution is being taken to ensure the safety of the positions at present held. There has been no very serious news recently from Somaliland, but things have been gradually getting worse, and it has been considered necessary in order to safeguard our own line, as well as to protect the natives dependent upon us, to strengthen the garrisons.

The troops will be employed in the positions between the coast and our furthest post of Burao, which is about eighty miles inland. Beyond this point there is no intention to advance. There is no reason to believe that the Mullah himself is very near British territory, but he has lately conducted two raids against the Mijertains and the Ogaden.

Six officers and twelve non-commisioned officers of the Army Service Corps have been selected by the War Office for special service in Somaliland and will embark to-morrow for East Africa. Brevet-Major R. Pope-Hennessy, of the Oxfordshire and Buckingbamshire Light Infantry, and Lieutenant R. A. Boger, R.E., have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Somaliland.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 28, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 29, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols...	83 1/16		unchgd
2 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 2/4		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1-16
do. in New York ...	51 3/4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1-2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1-2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	14th Jan.09.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 3/4	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 9 1-4 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady at the decline.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£34,360,000	Inc. £1,300,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,600,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Other Deposits	...£43,200,000	Inc. £3,100,000
Government Securities	£14,900,000	unchgd .....
Other Securities	...£29,200,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,600,000	Inc. £1,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with fair demand.	
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Steady.
Total Sales		8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		... 200 ,,
Imports		4,000 ,,
Mid-Americans		... 5·29—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·15	5·13	5·13	5·13	5·11
—03	—03	—04	—03	—04
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·11	5·11	5·02	4·97	
—04	—03	—04	—04	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	39,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	42,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	18,000 ,,
Do to Continent	15,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·00+10.	

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·69+09 { Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on commission house buying.
Do. do. May 9·61+06 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 5-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·64+05
Do. do. May 9·71+04
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 36 3-4 May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs, 36 1-8—Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Firmer.
On 27th Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 36 7-8—Feb.-Mar—Sellers—Quieter.
On 28th Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 36 1-4 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-2 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indus 13s. 1 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Value Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1-2d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [29TH JANUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
6 Boxes gold Bullion	8,52,280	London	National Bank
5 Bundles Silver Dollars	5,975	Karachi	D Khimje
1 Bundle Rs. ...	700	Muscat	M Maskeen sie and Co
1 Bundle Rs. ...	800	Debai	
1 Bundle Rs. ...	300	Pasni	
2 Bundles Rs. ...	5,000	Muscat	L Khimji
3 Bundles Rs. ...	6,000	Bahrein	H M Fazal
1 Bundle Rs. ...	2,300	Abass	Khoshe Sha Jahan and Brothers
3 Bundles Sov ...	225		
Gold Coins ...	28	Linga	Sundry Importers
Rupees	6,549		
3 Bundles Rs. ...	3,000	Abass	D Rajaram
1 Parcel Silver...	28	London	Yokohama Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England...3 per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 29th Jan.

Money :—
The Bank of Madras rate has to-day been raised 1 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Bills are still very scarce and the market closed unchanged although in the morning, with discounts firmer, higher quotations were mentioned. Several Banks will sell wire at 1s. 3 15-16d. and occasionally there are small sellers of demand Bank bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.
Demand Drafts	...	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...		1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France		168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		123
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		130 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		172

Government Paper :—
There has not been much business doing in this [illegible] At opening the quotations were 94¾ ready and for first settlement, and 94 7-16 for the second settlement at which the market closes steady, Calcutta rates are advised as 94 1-4 for cash and 94 1-2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·4
1st Settlement	,,	94·4
2nd Settlement	,,	94·7

Bullion :—
On Thursday Bar Silver in London was 1/16 down for ready and two months, delivery at 23¾ and 23⅝ respectively. The local market has been quiet and quotations are 1/8 down since morning, the ready rate opening at 60 7/16 and closing at 60 5/16 ex duty. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	5	0
2nd Settlement	60	9	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	26,78,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	1,74,000
Sundries	.....	65,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	59,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	93,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	4,48,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	10,55,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,75,000	.....
Bullion	.....	7,000
Balances with other Banks...	2,97,000	.....
Sundries	.....	1,98,000
Cash	3,19,000	.....

Council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 129 lakhs 86·70 lakhs allotted in Bills at 1 3 29-32 and 33·30 lakhs T T at 1 3 15-16, tenders receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 120·30 lakhs. For next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 1 crore.

The mail of the 15th January brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	35,20,000
Bombay	,,	33,10,000
Madras	,,	8,90,000
Total...	Rs.	77,30,000

The mail of the 22nd January brings £100,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	41,70,000
Bombay	,,	39,90,000
Madras	,,	11,40,000
Total ...	Rs.	93,00,000

The mail of the 29th January brings £2,20,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	46,20,000
Bombay	,,	33,20,000
Madras	,,	7,30,000
Total...	Rs.	86,70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	24,802	153,975	106,816
Central India ...	7,020	33,732	12,254
Barsee and Nuggur ...	4,215	22,487	38,578
Berars... ...	22,851	130,139	187,439
Central Provinces ...	15,328	78,177	136,203
Total Comras...	75,128	508,530	481,290
Dholleras	8,900	39,124	30,332
Broach	446	2,199	3,885
Coompta and Dharwar Westerns	540	23,450	24,579
	167	5,101	1,542
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	9,697	210,745	227,198
Bengals, Bajputana...	1,459	5,695	9,509
Sind	734	5,713	18,105
Persian	6	416	483
American	995	4,559	11,213
Egyptian	133	2,269	1,981
Other Sorts	...	291	138
Totals...	98,213	810,130	826,202

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	98,213	89,622	+ 8,591
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 28th Jan... ...	810,130	820,202	—10,072
Shipments for the week			
Europe	7,823	10,756	—2,933
China			
Japan	7,468	1,365	+6,103
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	15,291	12,121	+3,170
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 28th Jan.—			
Europe	208,897	183,098	+25,799
China	6,437	5,216	+1,221
Japan	167,556	137,296	+30,260
Coast Ports ...	8,127	10,264	—2,137
Total ...	291,017	325,875	+55,143
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	14,020	19,627	—5,607
China			
Japan	41,025	18,437	+22,588
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 16th Jan. 1908.—5,902 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—3,100 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales	
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,003	
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 28th Jan. 1909.	810,130	
		1,210,130
Shipments from 1st October 08 to 28th Jan. 1909	391,017	
		819,113
Afloat	55,045	
		764,068
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	349,066	
Stock in all hands on 29th January 1909	415,068	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Home Market have been influenced by the speculative element in America during the past week, and fluctuations have been of daily occurrence. Meanwhile, the publication of the ginners' figures denotes a sharp falling off in the quantity ginned between the 1st and 16th January as compared with previous years. Taking present accepted estimates of the Crop as 13 1-2 million bales (the ginners' figures to the 16th instant being 12,667,000 bales) the amount left to be ginned is about 800,000 bales. It is admitted that ginning has been particularly forward this season owing to favourable weather, and it seems doubtful if this amount will be reached. Reports have come to hand that Crop estimates are being reduced, and should this be the case, and trade conditions continue to improve, present prices cannot be considered high. On a decline, we would rather buy than sell.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·27 ...	5·29 ...	+·02
Futures, Jan.-Feb.....	5·15 ...	5·15 ...	unchgd
Do. Apl.-May.....	5·12 ...	5·12 ...	,,
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·00 ...	10·00 ...	unchgd
Futures, Mar.....	9·66 ...	9·69 ...	+·03
Do. May.	9·83 ...	9·61 ...	—·02
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	9 7-8 ...	9·5-8 ...	—1-8
Futures, Mar.....	9·70 ...	9·64 ...	—·06
Do. May.....	9·73 ...	9·71 ...	—·07

Since the completion of the January settlements on Monday last, the local market has been easier, but fluctuations in sympathy with the Home markets have taken place. On any decline there has been an inquiry for forward delivery, and a fair business has been done in Oomras, Khandeish, Bengals and Broach. Khangaum, Akola and Khandeish, being comparatively cheap, have attracted some attention, and fine Broach has been in good demand. At the close the market is steady at our undermentioned quotations.

Rates for ready cotton have been somewhat easier and there has been a moderate demand by exporters for Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals, while mills have also been taking these descriptions and stapled cotton. The enquiry is being met but there is no pressure to sell, though receipts during the last fortnight have improved and are now only about 10,000 bales behind last year's to same date.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	239	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	230/31	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	214	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	193	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	193	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	191/2	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	185/7	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	189	,,
F. G. M. G. Bengals	178	,,
Good Westerns	217/18	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	230	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	18,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·13	5·14	5·14	5·13
+01	+01	+02	+02
May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept. Sept.-Oct.
5·13	5·13	5·12	5·03 4·93
+01	+01	+01	+01 +01

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled steady during the week and business has been done for Antwerp, January, (shipment guaranteed by s.s. "Celtic King"), at 16s. cotton. For February a fair line has been booked for the same port at 13s. 6d. For Havre, February shipment, business has been done at 14s. 6d. cotton. For Trieste Venice, a fair amount has been booked for February at 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton, and for March at 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton. For Genoa 17s. 6d. was paid for a few hundred bales, January; shipment guaranteed per s.s. "Mortlake."

We quote :—

Dunkirk	13s. 6d.	February
Hull	12s. to 13s. 6d.	,,
Marseilles Liverpool ...	11s. 6d., to 12s.	,,

Business has been done for March at 12s. seeds, 12s. 6d cotton, and for April at 12s. 6d. seeds, p. p.

The following fixtures are reported :—s.s. "Celtic King," at 13s. Ore, 13s. 6d. two p.p., January; s.s. "Mortlake," at 16s. Ore, 16s. 6d. two p. p. on deadweight, January. Vessel loading for Genoa only. s.s. "Alberto Treves," Marmagoa and Bombay to p. p. at 16s. deadweight, 25th February and 15th March; s.s. "Reigate," and s.s. "Auchenblae" to two Eastern ports, China and Japan, at 8s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The week has passed without fluctuations and the market is quiet but steady at the undermentioned rates :—

Ready ...	...Rs. 8 3 6 to 8 4 0	B. T.
April-May	,, 7 15 0	B. T.

Linseed :—
The market has ruled dull in the absence of demand from Home. The recent rains at a few places in the Punjab and United Provinces have improved crop prospects, but further rain would be welcome. The following are quotations :—

Ready Sowa Cawapore ...	Rs.	7 5 0	B. T.
,, Kutni ...	,,	6 15 0	,,
,, Punjab ...	,,	6 14 0	,,
Brown Delhi April-May ...	,,	7 12 0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ,, ...	,,	8 0 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Arrivals have increased owing to the high prices ruling. Rates are steady with a fair business passing. We quote as under :—

Gold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	47 4 0	
Mimbara	,,	48 4 0	
White Khandeish	,,	48 4 0	
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	51 0 0	
Brown Delhi Beswar ...	,,	48 0 0	
,, Kutni	,,	43 0 0	

Poppyseed :—
The market is steady at Rs. 9-11 B.T., for ready and Rs. 9-10 R.T., April-May.

Castorseed :—
The market is easier and dealers are offering more freely. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	39 0 0	
Feb.-March	,,	5 15 0	R. T.
Mar-April...	,,	5 14 0	,,

Cottonseed :—
The market has ruled quiet throughout the week and we quote at the close Rs. 24-8.

Mowraseed :—
The market is firm at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 R.T.

Groundnuts—
The market is steady and we quote Rs. 40-8.

WHEAT—
Market firm with a tendency towards higher prices.

We quote :—

Ready White Karachi... ...	Rs.	6 13 6	
June-July ,, ,, ...	,,	5 9 0	R. T.
Apr-May ,, Delhi	,,	5 10 0	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	...1,44,053 cwts.
Linseed	... 7,220 ,,
Rapeseed	... 13,715 ,,
Gingellyseed	... 99,552 ,,
Poppyseed	... 2,647 ,,
Groundnuts	... 14,557 ,,
Castorseed	... 18,240 ,,
Rice	... 36,782 ,,
Myrabolams	... 25,238 ,,
Cottonseed	...1,22,062 ,,
Mowraseed	... 5,815 ,,
Bran	... 7,371 ,,
Jowar	... 4,606 ,,
Bajri	... 27 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet and the demand slack. Prices show a downward tendency.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very dull with no signs of improvement.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—We have no change to report this week, and no improvement has taken place. Home prices are steadier.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull. The absence of demand from Up Country prevents dealers booking to any extent. Home prices are firm.

DHOOTIES.—The market is unchanged. Home prices show a hardening tendency. No business has been done.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELOW METAL.—The Home market has broken during the week, and Sterling rates are £70 and £66-10 respectively. This has affected our market very badly and Rupee prices are declining every day. It has also checked the up-country demand, which had been very good since the commencement of this month.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Bamud, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	0	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	10	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is dull and drooping and prices of Mill shares have dropped during this week. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,450. Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 71 and Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 54. In Mill Companies, Central India's, after touching Rs. 1,620, have improved to Rs. 1,635. Colaba Land and Mill Co., shares have declined to Rs. 1,120. Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 105 and Currimbhai's at Rs. 1,030. David's, after touching Rs. 405, closed at Rs. 411 1-4. Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 265. Imperial's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 110, Jamshed's are weak at Rs. 175, Kohinoor's have declined Rs. 775, Manockji Petit's dropped heavily to Rs. 3,140 in the middle of the week and at the close they are Rs. 3,155 for February, New Great Eastern S. and W. Coy. are weak at Rs. 210. Sassoon Mill Shares have declined to Rs. 1,025, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,330 and Standard's to Rs. 1,315. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah (new issue) are weak at Rs. 420. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Coy., Ltd., Preference shares are steady at Rs. 155 to Rs. 156 and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 118. The Bombay Steam Navigation Companies Ordinary shares ruled at and about Rs. 342 1-2 in the beginning of the week, but later on they advanced to Rs. 350, and Preference shares have improved to Rs. 275. Delhi and Northern I. Flour Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 131. Kemp's are steady at Rs. 214. Phillip's are weak at Rs. 54. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 4924. Shivrajpur Syndicate C shares have changed hands at Rs. 17. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 15 discount and Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 4 discount, Deferred shares have improved from Rs. 54 to Rs. 62. Trescher's in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 625 but later on they were steady at Rs. 630. Bamankus's are quiet at Rs. 54. A good lot of Bombay Cotton Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 112½ to Rs. 113 3-4. New Berar's have declined to Rs. 480. Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 127. Mofussil's are steady at Rs. 640. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley Ry. shares are steady at Rs. 425. Ahmedabad Dolkar's have improved to Rs. 110, Ahmedabad-Prantej to Rs. 600 and Amritsar Patti's are unchanged at Rs. 122. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

			Rs. as.
4 per cent.	Bombay Port Trust repayable	(1968)	93-4
4 per cent.	,, Improvement Trust ,,	(1968)	..93-14 0
4 per cent.	,, Municipal ,,	(1947)...	99-0-0
5 per cent.	,, ,, ,,	(1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent.	,, ,, ,,	(1925) ..	112-0-0
5 per cent.	,, ,, ,,	(1928)...	113-0-0
5 per cent.	,, ,, ,,	(1933)...	114-0-0
5 per cent.	,, ,, ,,	(1953)...	118 0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29.

Amongst the transactions reported in the Calcutta Share Market are the Murree Brewery shares, 160; Howrah Mills (A Preference), Rs. 114; Lawrence Jute (Preference), 112; Northbrook Jute (Preference), 108; Auckland, 5½ per cent.; and Jute debentures, 103.

A SPECIAL Committee appointed to select episodes for representation in the Bath Historical Pageant, to be held in the summer, have just completed their labours. The scheme of the pageant, as outlined by the Committee, of which Prebendary Boyd, Rector of Bath, was chairman, is the result of much patient investigation. It consists, after the introduction of Prince Bladud, who will act as narrator of eight episodes, and a grand tableau and march past as a "finale." The selected espisodes are as follows: 1. Roman market scene and re-dedication of the Temple, about A. D. 150. 2. Sack of the Romano-British city of Bath by the West Saxons, A.D. 577. 3. Coronation of King Edgar, A. D. 973. 4. Founding of the Norman Cathedral by John de Villula, first Bishop of Bath, A.D. 1089. 5. Visit of King Henry VII. and dream of Bishop Oliver King. 6. Visit of Queen Elizabeth and confirmation of the City's Charter, A. D. 1574. 7. Battle of Lansdown and fall of Sir Bevil Grenville, A. D. 1643. 8. The days of Beau Nash. Reception of notabilities, A. D. 1738. The episodes will be based upon authentic records handed down to the present day in stone and metal and ancient manuscripts.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

1909
THE LION'S SHARE
OF
Satisfaction is assured to Motorists using
DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES
FOR THE
NEW YEAR.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY——14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

BUY SILVER.
Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.
(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, DECEMBER 4.
BUY SILVER.
"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.
The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.
The inspection of our stock is solicited.
Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.
Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.
Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.
Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.
Silve Cigarette Cas R. 25.
Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.
Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.D.V. ,, 5.
Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.
Silver Cabinet Rs. 13.
MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma. A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.
GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849

BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
PEARL DENTIFRICE
You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

WHAT MESSINA NEEDS.

AMERICA calculates that within the next two months its contribution to the relief of the earthquake victims will be £750,000. Already the total reaches £500,000. This is very handsome. It puts London's £85,000 will into the shade. According to a message sent to "The Standard" on behalf of Queen Elena, however, the most pressing need is not only clothing but tents and temporary buildings for the accomodation of the surviving population of the ruined towns who are at present without homes. The necessity of clothing offers an opportunity to many who cannot afford to contribute pounds to the Lord Mayor's Fund. We should think also that something might be done in the way of immediate provision of temporary buildings. We have learnt of late years to make houses that will pack up—pack, too, into a comparatively small compass. A few of these might be despatched to Sicily with great advantage. For anything that can be done Italy will certainly be most grateful. The work of the English sailors is constantly being recognised. The Italian papers are full of the good deeds both of English and Russians. While we are congratulating ourselves on the help our own men have been able to give we must not forget the efforts of the Russians, who have worked manfully through the terrible, prolonged sequel to the disaster.

"NON-INTERFERENCE" IN WAR.

In their policy on non-interference during the three years' war between the German province in South-West Africa and the Herreros, the politicians of Cape Colony were undoubtedly wrong. This may appear bold criticism. As a rule the man on the spot is an infinitely better judge of what ought to be done. But in this particular case the men at the Cape have acknowledged their error by exactly reversing their policy and assisting Germany to extinguish the last embers of resistance. When whites are battling against blacks the "non-interference" of a neighbouring white country is in reality the most active interference. The Herrero leaders made Bechuanaland a harbour of refuge. Presed hard by the Germans they crossed the border, obtained supplies of food, renewed their stock of rifles and ammunition, obtained the rest they required for their exhausted energies, and returned across the border with fresh energy for the fight. It was a welcome relief to this unfortunate policy on the part of the Cape when the Cape Mounted Rifles attacked Morenga in the Kalahari desert and extinguished his chances. Exhausting heat, and a minimum of water did not prevent the Rifles from doing their duty and by this one action, worthily praised by a German officer who accompanied the force, much unkindness was wiped out. Similar service has just been rendered near Upington, and the new regime has done not a little to improve relations between the two countries.

AN UNAUTHORISED WHIP.

It is almost incredible that a member of the House of Commons, a Junior Lord of the Treasury and Government Whip, too, should have written such a letter as that with which Captain Cecil Norton has laid his claims before some of his constituents. It gives Captain Norton great pleasure to inform the septuagenarians of West Newington—and to congratulate them upon the fact—that they have been granted old-age pensions. As he entered Parliament for the purpose of helping the people, he is glad to find that so many of his constituents are benefiting by the efforts he has made during many years past on their behalf. Captain Norton's constituents will no doubt be truly obliged for the benefits they have received, but lest any of their gratitude should be thrown away—for Captain Norton cannot need it all—it may be necessary to remind them that one or two other members of Parliament shared in the noble efforts of their member. It is quite right that people who have received a boon should give thanks. We question whether Members of Parliament should add to their already heavy duties by undertaking to remind, each one his own supporters, that the boon was due to the efforts he has made on their behalf. Captain Norton's is a new kind of tactics. It is neither dignified nor quite honest. The sending of whips to constituents is to be deprecated. Let Captain Norton endeavour to keep his energy within the proper limits.

THE BOOK.

There are few champions of the habit of "kissing the book" as a means of rendering an oath more sacred and obligatory. There are few to apologise for a needless, dirty, and dangerous practice against which from time to time commonsense makes public protest. As a result of the most recent protest, Sir Gorell Barnes has made a statement in his Court and has made it known, not only by the printed notices which he had placed there some time ago, but by a statement from the Bench, that any witness who so desires may be sworn Scotch fashion, with uplifted hand, and that the alternative shall be brought to the notice of witnesses when the oath is to be administered. For this he deserves public thanks. But it is curious to learn that, in spite of what was said, very few persons claimed the option so clearly pressed on their attention. Of course "kissing the book" is a time-honoured tradition invested with a sacro-sanctity in public regard. But one would think that to swear with uplifted hand "by Almighty God" was sufficiently impressive and awe-inspiring for all save those for whom neither God nor Testament has any significance. We do not think an Act of Parliament is necessary. But if other Judges would follow the example of Sir Gorell Barnes the public would soon be educated in a more cleanly and sensible fashion of being sworn.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

It seems to us that the decision of the Court of Appeal in a case stated by the Bradford Stipendiary as to the obligation of a motor car to adhere to the ordinary rule of the road in passing a tramcar is both good law and good sense. There are, it will be admitted, awkward moments and difficulties when tramways running on fixed lines congest and complicate the traffic problem, and sometimes it may seem a choice of evils as between adhering to the rule of the road and passing a stationary tramcar, moving in the same direction, on the near side. But simplicity is everything in the observance an administration of the law. At present the rule of the road, if "a paradox quite," is clear and definite. Those who drive may know it easily, and may be brought to book as easily. The pedestrian can know the directions in which he must look for perils to himself. Establish exceptions to suit exceptional cases, and you at once make matters more difficult all round.

DEGRADING SHOWS.

Clementini Dolcini, the performer with a rifle who was so unlucky as to kill her man in the "William Tell" act at the Middlesex Music Hall, may justly deem herself fortunate in that the grand jury have thrown out the bill against her—and that in spite of the Recorder's plea that a true bill should be returned in order to discover clearly where and how the law stood. But we do not think that the grand jury have made a blunder. The woman has already suffered pretty severely for what was obviously an accident. And we do not hold her so much responsible for the fatality as the law which permits performances of this kind to take place. So long as this kind of thing is legal, dangerous shooting acts will take place, idiots will dance in lions' dens, and persons will risk their necks in looping loops. There is a vicious and morbid public taste to which it pays managers to pander. The taste can only be improved away by the lengthy processes of education. But the County Council or some other authority ought to make an end of the degrading shows of which we have often expressed our opinion. If nobody has sufficient powers as the law stands, the law must be amended. Meanwhile we do not regret the release of Clementini Dolcini. She was herself the victim of things as they are.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.
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35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess " "	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... "	2-8
Pearled' Orient," "	3-4	Khedivial ... "	2-0
Damas " "	2-4	Champion ... "	1-8

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JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS "THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
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Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whersoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no person should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from the Secretary, Vetarzo Remedies Co., Limited, Chief Office, Leeds, W.C., or of Chemists, Leeds.

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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
"Thistle" Confectionery
"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40-years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
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FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL
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MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

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For immediate supply.

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Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

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[*pronounced—eye-silma*].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

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is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
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THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

I WAS QUITE BALD

J. EDGHILL COLES, Esq., a well-known Millionaire writing from Bath, says:—

"Gentlemen,—I am now convinced that, without exception, 'KOKO' is the best preparation possible for restoring hair. I was quite bald on the top, front and back of my head, and I have now a fine crop of hair. I am strongly of opinion that if the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, and his good brother, knew your 'KOKO' for the Hair they would use it. I am willing to answer any questions from anyone on the subject. Yours truly,
J. EDGHILL COLES."

"P.S.—I enclose my photo just taken and I consider it a marvellous recovery of my hair, especially as I am over 60 years of age."

Koko acts as an invigorating tonic to the Hair, causes it to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliable, imparts to it the Lustre and Freshness of Youth, eradicates dandruff, and prevents hair falling and turning grey. It contains no dye or grease.

NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dun coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. Look for above Trade Mark on both bottle and carton.

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"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FORE!!!

We have pleasure in informing GOLFERS that we have just received a stock of the
MOST UP-TO-DATE CLUBS
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CLEEKS
MASHIES
LOFTERS
NIBLICKS
PUTTERS.

Rs. 4-12 EACH.

The above have been carefully selected by a Scotch player.

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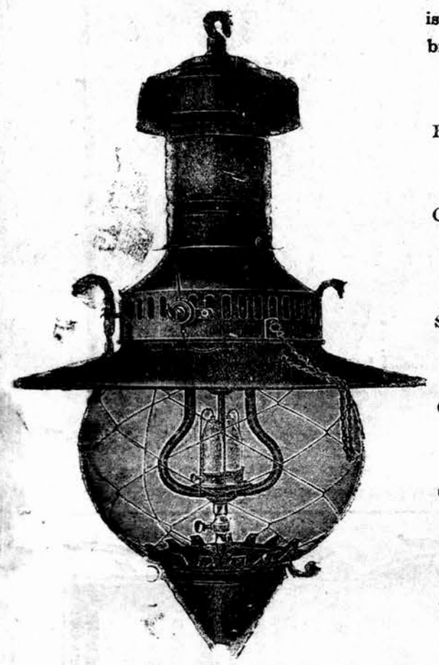

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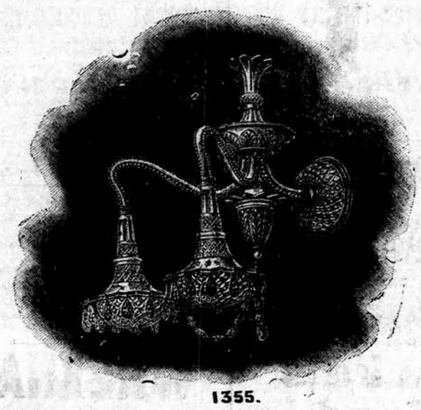

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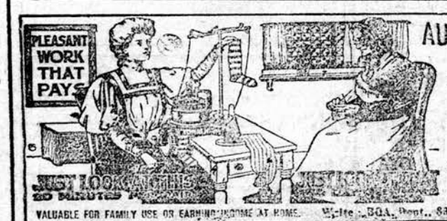

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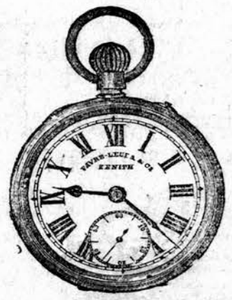

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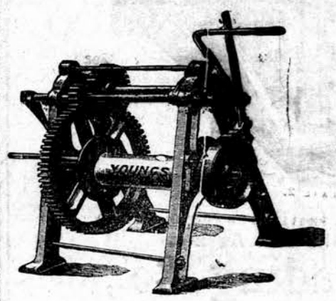

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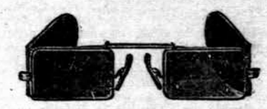

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